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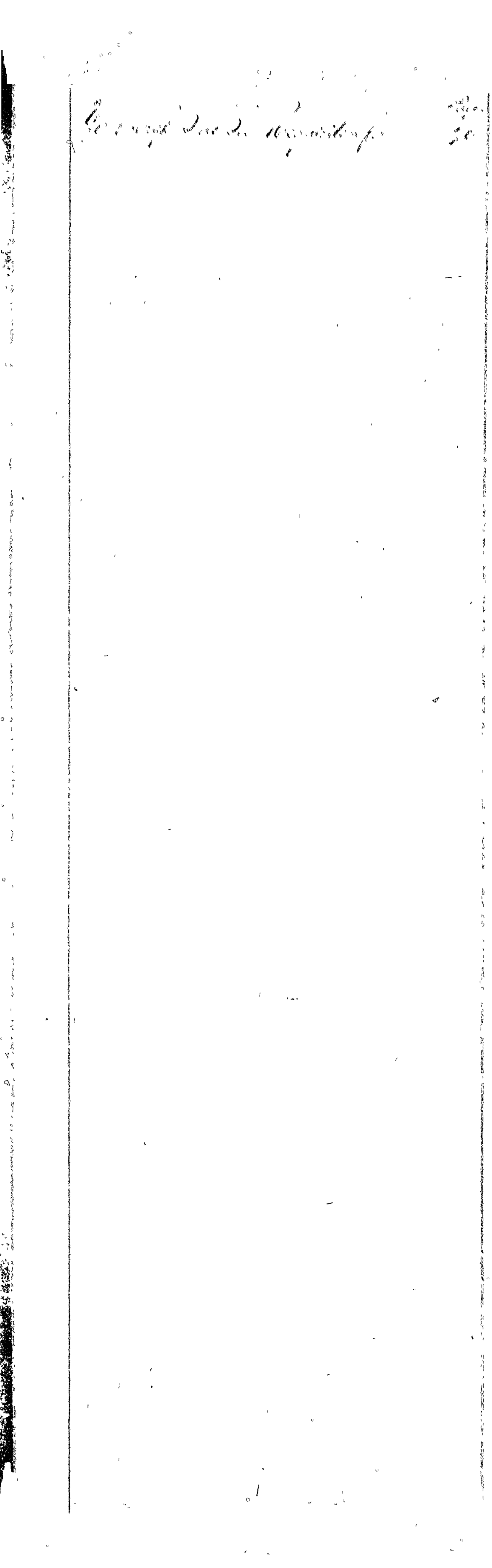

Executive Department
Austin, November 8. 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I have appointed E. S. West, of Fort Bend, Secretary of State, & submit the appointment, & respectfully ask your advice and consent.

T. R. Lubbock

Department of State,
Austin, November 8th 1861

Hugh McLaughlin Esq.
Fort Bend

You are hereby appointed Chief Clerk of this Department, & will enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office forthwith.

C. L. West
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas and by the Authority of the State of Texas

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting

Know Ye, That I, [illegible], Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby repose special trust and confidence in the fidelity and qualifications, skill and ability of [illegible] and do by these presents appoint and constitute him the said [illegible] to the Office of [illegible] of the [illegible] and do authorize him to execute and perform all and singular the duties, rights, obligations and trusts vested in and imposed by law upon the said [illegible] and him the said [illegible] to have and to hold the said Office with all and singular the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, for, and during the full end and term of his said appointment.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin this the Eighth day of November A.D. 1861. and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Sixth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. L. West

Secretary of State.

F. R. Lubbock

To All Persons unto the Governor of the State of Texas

Whereas it has been represented unto Governor

Now Be it that A. J. H. Luttrell Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of said trust and the Confidence in the Loyalty, Fidelity and Ability of A. P. Dashiell, have Constituted and appointed, and do by these presents Constitute and appoint the said A. P. Dashiell to the Office of Adjutant General and Inspector General of the State of Texas, Giving and hereby Granting to him the said A. P. Dashiell, full power and Authority as Aforesaid, to execute and discharge all and Singular the Rights, Obligations and Duties to the Constitution entitled to the said Office, Commandment or appertaining. To have and to hold the said Office with all and every the Emoluments and Honors, Perquisites and Emoluments thereunto belonging for and during the full end and term of his said Appointment.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and Caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin this the Eleventh day of November A.D. 1861: and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Sixth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. L. Neff

Secretary of State

P. A. Luttrell

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. L. Best.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Proclamation

By the Governor

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

6

[illegible] before making requisition for Specie with which to pay the Government, the issues of paper money will be greatly reduced. With the [illegible] Congress to provide additional funds, [illegible] to pay the Government debts, [illegible] of Specie [illegible] the Government absolutely without a dollar. Subject to the appropriation for the payment of Congress the Executive has no power to control the disbursements of the Specie in the Treasury. Whenever it becomes my duty I shall be prepared to provide the means for the support of the Civil Government, but I pray be exempted from the responsibility of the use to be made of the funds hereafter to be collected and disbursed. Whenever a majority of the Confederate States shall desire to change their Constitution, I will cheerfully do my duty in accordance with the provisions for its amendment, but I will not voluntarily take any part in proposing alterations or amendments.

I have thus briefly replied to the several points presented in your communication, and have only to add that I shall be ready to co-operate with the Congress of the Confederate States in any measure which may be presented for the accomplishment of the objects for which the Government was established, and which may be consistent with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant

Jefferson Davis

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

exclusively on such heavy Ordnance as may be now in the State, or such as can be made with the means of the State. We have amongst us many Citizens who understand the manufacture of Cannon, and of Small Arms: and we also have quite a number of Foundries in the State. We have in Cass and Bossier Counties, and it is believed, in other localities, Iron, of a quality well adapted to the purpose; and steps should be taken for the Encouragement of the manufacture of these weapons. - indispensable to Our defence Legislation providing for the manufacture of these Arms is necessary. Contracts might be made for that purpose; or if deemed best, a State Foundry might be established at some suitable point. The subject is One demanding the Serious Consideration of the Legislature while we yet have time to act; and I submit to you hoping that it will receive that attention which its importance demands. In consequence of the blockade of our ports the Penitentiary has become very essential in manufacturing fabrics, so much needed for the Comfort of Our troops. Upon this subject I beg leave to call your attention to the Suggestions of my immediate Predecessor. I also recommend that the Suggestions of the Comptroller, relative to the Management of the finances of that institution, be adopted; viz. That the receiving and disbursing Officer be required to report & settle their account with the Comptroller Semi-annually. I would further recommend that in addition to the business at present carried on in the Penitentiary, the Directors be authorized, if deemed practicable, to establish a Tannery, Shoe Factory, and Hat Manufactory all of which would prove beneficial to the public Service.

I beg leave to call your attention to the very able report of the late Adjutant General by which it will be seen that, under the orders of my immediate Predecessor, the Office went into active Operation on the 12th day of May 1861. War actually existing, it was deemed necessary that an Organization of the militia should be effected. The Duties of Quarter Master, Commissary, General and Ordnance Officers, were discharged by the Adjutant General. The necessity which called this Office into active operation still exists. Under the Militia Law creating the Office of Adjutant General, the salary of that Officer is merely nominal, unless he be called into active service. Since the 1st day of May last, the Adjutant General, through the Construction placed on the Law, has been receiving pay as Colonel of Infantry, amounting to $2.120 per annum. Not being satisfied as to correctness of that Construction I will be pleased, (if you deem it proper to continue the Adjutant General in active Service during the War) that you fix the amount of pay he is to receive; and in order that the Services of an Officer competent to discharge the duties of that post, varied and important as they are I would recommend that the Salary be fixed at the Sum of $2000. per annum.

I will be seen by the report of the Adjutant General that there are twelve hundred of Swords, carbines in different parts of the State, a large number of pistols, the property of the State. I deem it essential at this time that you should adopt some legal measures requiring such parties and by law adequate penalty to return all such property to the office of the Adjutant General, or deposit it in the hands of the Chief Justice

of them, respective Counties, subject to the order of the aforesaid Courts
there remains on the hands of the Aforesaid General, the party of a Certain
-able nature, according principally to records of Terms and Courts, which
are not now, nor can they ever be of any inconvenience or use to the State; This
property if retained, will become a very heavy charge It would be well
that all of said property be sold by the Aforesaid General at public
Sale, the proceeds received in Treasury Notes and paid into the Treasury
By an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, that Government au-
-thorized to pay all the debts incurred by the Several States incident to their se-
-cession from the Government of the United States Should in case of the succeed-
-ing States will have a large claim against the Confederate Government, under
that law Prudence demands that you require such measures as will
speedily collect the testimony necessary to establish our claims, in order that
it may be promptly examined, and acted on by that Government
You will see by referring to the Report of the Secretary of State that there
remains on deposit in that Office, since Nov or 1860 Returns of Affidavits and
Writs Receipts, &c and also the number, amount & description of Arms and
Titles to them by law, In view of the fact that the Constitution requires
a new digest of all the laws, Civil and Criminal, to be furnished within
three years from the 2d day of March 1861 there seems an urgency to
become valuable to the State. It is therefore suggested that the Secreta-
ry of State be authorized, after receiving sufficient number for the use
of the State, to sell the remainder at a price not less than Cost
The Commissioners on Public Printing Reports, that notwithstanding they com-
-plied with the law authorizing the giving of Contracts to do the Public
Printing, they have been unable to secure the services of a Public Printer
The parties making the bids failing to execute bond and give security
It will therefore devolve on you to take such action as the Public in-
terest requires Permit me to Suggest, however, that an amendment
be made, to the Law regulating the Public Printing, requiring parties
who bid for the Contract to do the work, to accompany their bids with
approved guarantees that, if their bids are accepted, they will execute
bond, as the law requires
I would call your attention to the report of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office on the Condition of the Public Domain, and the sug-
-gestions made relative thereto.
The Institution for the Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb merit
your attention. They have doubtless accomplished much good, and
if properly managed, in the future will confer great benefits on a
large number of our unfortunate people and reflect great credit on
the State. Should any legislation be deemed necessary to place
them on a better footing I will cheerfully co-operate with you. and
give any such measure my most cordial approval.
From the failure of the crops for a series of years past, together with
the pressure of the money market, consequent upon the existing war.
the many calls made upon the people for contributions to sustain
our men in the field, and the total inability of effecting sales of produ-
-ce, our citizens have been embarrassed and oppressed to such a
degree, that some measure becomes absolutely necessary to protect
them from ruinous sacrifices, or utter bankruptcy. I do not
deem it my duty to do more than call your attention to a subject

of such vital importance. My immediate Predecessor has already invited your attention to the Condition of the different railroad Companies of the State, and I can but again point you to the report of the Comptroller on relating thereto. It is a matter of paramount importance that the School fund should be secure, and devoted eventually to the sacred purpose for which it was originally designed by the wise foresight of the framers of the Constitution. Yet, Owing to the many disadvantages that would result from the foreclosure by the State of the property mortgaged by the Companies, it would be well for the Legislature to consider the propriety of extending some relief to these companies. Should it be deemed advisable, that the lines should be extended, it will be for the wisdom of your honorable bodies to devise a mode by which the prior lien of the State on these roads will not be in any way jeopardized.— the School fund protected, and our System of Internal Improvements perfected. Should such a means be devised, it would result in great public good, and prevent the Consequences that must follow under the laws from the Sale contemplated by it

The finances of the State is at all times a most important question and becomes more than ordinarily so, in the present crisis. From the Condition of the Country at this time, and the consequent derangement of monetary affairs, it would be unadvisable, even were it good policy for the State to negotiate a loan. Our people well understand this, and are prepared to meet any reasonable demand made upon them by way of Taxation

The very able report of the Comptroller demands at your hands, the most careful consideration. By it you will see that the probable receipts for the two fiscal years ending 31st day of August 1863, exclusive of the 1/2 per cent due to the School fund. amounts to $976.657 24=

The Expenditure for the same period of time, to support the civil Government Amount to $608.810 In addition to this necessary expenditure be it noted that there will be required to liquidate the estimated indebtedness of the State! 1st For Outstanding 10 per cent Treasury warrants issued up to 1st Sept 1861. $290 903.63 2d Unaudited Claims:

Amount due Col Ford's Command on Rio Grande ------ $130.000
" " " " N C Mc Culloch on N W frontier ---------- 20 000
" " " Fords regt raised by Convention while in State Service ---------- 30.000
" " " Dalrymple's Command on N W frontier ------ 17.000
" " " Mounted Companies for 1860 & 1861 ---------- 40 000
" " Other Service ---------- 37.000
" " Attorney and looking over property belonging to the United States ---------- 100.000
" " Purchase Colts Pistols ---------- 25.000
" " Gregg's, Parsons, Locke's and Simms' Regiments -- 250.000

The audited and unaudited debt aggregating the sum of $939 903.63, which would in the opinion necessary to the support of the Civil Government make the sum of $1 548. 713. 63. What amount is required for the Support of the Civil Government to the end of the fiscal year, ending 31st August, 1863, and to liquidate the audited and unaudited debt of the State, as estimated up to the 1st October, 1861.

Of will thus be seen that the sum required for the support of the Civil

Government for the Ensuing fiscal year, ending 31st August 1862, and for the payment of the present Outstanding debt of the State, amounts to $572.062.39 over and above the estimated receipts for the same period of time.

There are demands and responsibilities that no man knows must be provided for, leaving out of view any additional amounts Texas may be called on to raise, to aid and assist the Confederate Government in prosecuting the war, and which she may find necessary to expend on the frontiers of her own soil.

She Order to meet the deficit manifested on the report of the Comptroller he advises an increase of taxation to secure an effective property in the State, and a reduction on the force of public taxes to economize. I here call your special attention to this portion of the report and urge upon you to give it mature and deliberate consideration, believing as I do, that the taxes of public lands, even at the reduced price proposed, will fall far short of the amount estimated by the Comptroller and that we must rely almost entirely on taxation.

No One regrets more than I do, the necessity of increased taxation at this time of peculiar hardship upon the people, particularly when I am well aware that for the past Eight months, our citizens with few exceptions have responded so generously and liberally to the support and comfort of the gallant spirits in the field. But we must bear in mind that we are engaged in a contest for liberty, equality and the right of self Government. To secure these, our time and general Government must be sustained at every sacrifice.

Under these circumstances I deem it imperatively necessary that at least the rate of taxation prepared by the Comptroller should be levied for the relief of the Treasury during the next two years. The present tax for County purposes is deemed sufficient, inasmuch as they are generally supplied with their public buildings, and the Contingent expenses of the Courts being greatly reduced by their partial suspension. Should, however any of the Counties, from their Spirit of liberality in making advances towards the equipment of troops, and otherwise aiding in the Struggle find it necessary to ask permission to levy a further tax than that allowed by law, I would advise an favorable consideration of such application

The Treasury at this time having no gold or silver in its vaults, it becomes necessary for you, by legislation, to provide means for carrying on the Civil Government until such time as the Treasury shall be in receipt of its usual revenues. For this purpose from the limited information now in my possession, I can point you to no better mode than the issue of Treasury Warrants, payable at the Treasurer's office out of any monies not otherwise appropriated. I would suggest however, that hereafter the Warrants should be so issued as to bear interest. The Treasury Warrants now outstanding, and bearing no interest are selling at a most ruinous discount, and I can safely say that the Civil Government cannot be supported by the issue of Treasury Warrants unless you, by some legislation, shall cause them to appreciate to at least near their face values. To accomplish so desirable a result, I would suggest to you to take into consideration the propriety of making all the Warrants heretofore issued, as well as those which may

be hereafter issued, receivable in payment of taxes and for all other public dues of whatever nature or kind.

Believing it as also the duty of our State, as well as the duty of every citizen to sustain, by every means in their power, the credit of the Confederate States. I cannot but recommend that the Treasury notes issued by that government be, by an act of the Legislature placed on the same footing as the Warrants issued by our State Treasury, and that they also be made receivable in payment of all public dues.

I am pleased to inform you that it appears from the Record in the Executive Department, that the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, caused to be placed in good Order and presented to the State of Texas the Two beautiful Guns known as the "Twin Sisters" so famous in our history for services derived from them on the field of San Jacinto. I trust that the Legislature will acknowledge the kind and complimentary act in an appropriate manner.

Gentlemen the very able manner in which my immediate Predecessor has detailed to you the many important matters that have transpired during the late eventful times, leaves me nothing more to say.

I cannot conclude, however, without expressing the hope that you will during the present Session of the Legislature, confine your action as far as may comport with your ideas of propriety to matters of general interest and those of pressing necessity. That every endeavor will be used by you to sustain the Standard of Texas aloft, that you will struggle by every means in your power to strengthen the arm of the Confederate States to put forth fully its strength. And permit me, Gentlemen, to assure you, that you shall have my hearty Co-operation in all matters tending towards the General welfare. Let us do our duty, and with the aid of an all wise and allseeing Providence Our Country will emerge from this unholy war with a fame world wide, and her honor unstained.

Very respectfully

F. R. Lubbock

C. L. West

The State of Texas.

Whereas at the June Term A.D. 1860 of the 2 District Court in and for Travis County in Said State, Thomas P. Ochiltree was fined in two Cases One Hundred and Twenty four, and the other Three Hundred and Thirty two, in the Sum of Five Dollars in each case, being convicted in each of Said Cases, on Indictments for "betting at Faro" and Whereas an application was duly made to Edward Clark late Governor of Said State for the remission of both of Said Fines; and Whereas the Same was considered by the Said Edward Clark and an opinion from a written memorandum under his Signature, now on file in this office, that he had acted upon Said application, and had agreed to and determined to remit Said fines; and Whereas Strength and Weight of the Said late Governor Edward Clark the Said remission was not made out and registered during his term of Office.

Now, Therefore, I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of Said State, in order to carry out and complete the action intended to be taken by the Said Edward Clark, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of Said State, do hereby remit both of Said above mentioned fines of Two Dollars each, against the Said Thomas P. Ochiltree, leaving them still bound for all the Costs in said Cases

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the Eighteenth day of December A.D. 1861 and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. L. West
Secretary of State

16

The State of Texas

Whereas at the Spring Term A.D. 1861 of the District Court in and for the County of Grimes in said State, A.D. 1861 Bigler and Chas Stephenson indicted each in the Sum of One Hundred and twenty Dollars, upon Conviction under an indictment for Forgery in the 3rd degree: and Whereas, an application was made unto his Excellency Edward Clark, late Governor of said State, for the remission of said fines, and Whereas the same was considered by the said Governor Clark, and he appears from written memoranda in his handwriting on file in this office that he had acted upon said application, and had agreed to and determined to remit said fines; and Whereas although an oversight on the part of the late Executive, Edward Clark, the said remissions were not made out during his term of office:

Now therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, in order to carry out and complete the action intended to be done by the said Edward Clark, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do hereby remit the said fines of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars each against the said Bigler and the said Stephenson, leaving the said Bigler and Stephenson still bound for the costs accruing in said cause.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 18th day of November, A.D. 1861 and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Eighty-Sixth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. L. West

Secretary of State

Executive Department.
Columbia. November 20th 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In Answer to a Resolution passed by your honorable Body on the 2nd inst. and received at this Department on this day I have the honor to send you a report made to this Department by the Commissioners appointed by the authorities of the State to select the Cherokee Tract, which was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, and also a report made to this Department by Colonel Pike, Commissioner of the United States to the Cherokee West of Arkansas. With the documents enclosed every thing, I have been able to discover touching the subject matter contained in your resolution.

I have the honor to be
Your very respt.
D. R. Duncan

18

Executive Office Nov. 26. 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments of Notaries Public & which I would respectfully ask your advice and consent

Barbour Co. [illegible]

Cabell Co. [illegible]

Doddridge Co. [illegible]

Gilmer Co. [illegible]

Greenbrier Co. [illegible]

Hancock Co. [illegible]

Jackson Co. [illegible]

Kanawha Co. [illegible]

Lewis Co. [illegible]

Logan Co. [illegible]

Marion Co. [illegible]

Monroe Co. [illegible]

Morgan Co. [illegible]

Ohio Co. [illegible]

Pendleton Co. [illegible]

Preston Co. [illegible]

Putnam Co. [illegible]

Randolph Co. [illegible]

Ritchie Co. [illegible]

Roane Co. [illegible]

Taylor Co. [illegible]

Tucker Co. [illegible]

Tyler Co. [illegible]

Upshur Co. [illegible]

Wayne Co. [illegible]

Wetzel Co. [illegible]

Wirt Co. [illegible]

Wood Co. [illegible]

Respectfully

A. W. Campbell

The State of Texas
Proclamation
To The People

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Executive that cotton is being removed from the plantations and Stands at various points on the different Rail & Roads lines of the Country, and in some instances that it is being detained on the Roads in and adjacent to the Coast and also on the various rivers emptying into the Gulf, And Whereas in the Opinion of the Executive, any sale of cotton is an additional incentive to the Cupidity of Our enemies and unnecessarily encourages & endangering to a greater extent Our cities, Towns Rail Roads Depots, and other points where Cotton may be Directed on large Quantities.

Therefore Be it known That I Edward Clark Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the Power me vested do issue this my Proclamation, forbidding the removing, transporting, & any storing of cotton at any point or depot on any Rail Roads in the State where there shall be no cotton factory to, or stored on the Trinity river below Swartfield, on the Brazos river below Calvert on the Pecos below Pecos Station; on the Rio Grande river below Mc Kinney; after near the expiration of the ninety days herein named. For which time he now taken to Embrace Counties, Indianola, Victoria, Goliad & Bee to city of Houston.

All patriotic citizens will see the necessity of conforming to this Proclamation, and all civil & Military authorities are earnestly requested to aid in carrying out the objects of this Proclamation, and to maintain inviolate any violation of the same.

Steam Navigation Companies, steam or Sail vessel or other party carrying Cotton to any point prohibited by this Proclamation will be required to account with the same to the point from which it was taken free of Charge.

All information in part desired to interfere with the transportation of Cotton intended for use of the State Institutions.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin this the 29th day of September A.D. 1861: and of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth year.

E. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

A. S. Reed

Secretary of State

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In the Name and by the authority of the State of Texas.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come: Greeting:

Know Ye, That I, E. M. Pendleton, Secretary of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and full confidence in the Honor and Patriotism Fidelity and Capacity of A. C. Parrish have constituted, ordained, appointed, and do by these Presents constitute ordain, appoint and commission the said A. C. Parrish to the Office of Manager of the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Texas, with all the Rights, Privileges and Emoluments appertaining thereto, and hereby authorize him the said A. C. Parrish to have and to hold the said Office with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. He the said A. C. Parrish to hold the same by the tenure, and during the time prescribed by law, and to perform all the duties appertaining to the said Office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this the Seventh day of November A.D. 1861 and of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth.

E. M. Pendleton

The State of Texas

By the Governor.

A. S. West

Secretary of State

Election Returns for President and Vice President of the Confederate States ... Statement, Oct. 20, 1864

Electors

Counties																	
[illegible]	26	627	628	620	620			26	614		21	26	611	26			1179
[illegible]																	
[illegible]	105	23	108	3	105		104			105		105			19	104	
[illegible]	550	31	182	573	512	126		494	269	558	554	599		426			
[illegible]	18	18	18		18		18			18		18				18	
[illegible]	320	44	238	227	290	221	198	90	232	89	186	30	97	70		69	
[illegible]	347	185	117	102	169	102	338	16	88	262	127	244	13	227	14	219	5
[illegible]	1318	120	176	335	125		108			104		128	29		5	508	6
[illegible]	74	16	38	17	50	28	78	43	25	20	40	18		78	28	66	20
[illegible]	201	216	108	203	115	87	87	190	279	1		198		198			154
[illegible]	415	346	418	382	385	409	377	11	415		36	185	16	85	88		280
[illegible]	127	30	31	120	40	121	68	28	157	11	107	22		29	62	25	117
[illegible]																	
[illegible]	268	60	210	212	240	204	68	168	216	26	203	38		28		27	
[illegible]	89	86	82	80	87	80	89		2	91	3	6		6		7	
[illegible]	320	240	320	322	322	321	318	8	129	150	8	6	78			1	
[illegible]	162	111	146	146	162	146	166		146	96			8	21	13	22	1
[illegible]	286	675	241	227	228	226	277		214	58		42		57	110	65	
[illegible]	255	402	82	200	258		25	208	272			208	56	208	67		447
[illegible]	118	340	238	138	140	215	685	158	142				96	67	620		2050
[illegible]	494	451	366	605		169	364	280	285	367	8	238		237	362		641
[illegible]	295		81		129	82	83	42	241	67	136	65		68	88	88	105
[illegible]	187	188	178	198	167	90	176		109	58		74	8		44	34	
[illegible]																	
[illegible]	502	282	218	324		218	218	109	109	218		109		109	41		346
[illegible]	49	46	78	48	28	84	37	89	72	11	48	19		26	38	82	183
[illegible]	552	114	530	534		534	526			553	8				404		550
[illegible]	146		240	364	49	241	217	107	124	225	22	128		107	209	8	287
[illegible]	286	4	285	200	285	30	81	199	30	284	185	253	32	60	61	65	
[illegible]	261	85	285	325	176	215	193	110	248	81	158	16		69	149	99	192
[illegible]	488	24	67		478		482			441		478			462	478	
[illegible]	80	17	24						68		29	21			9		29
[illegible]	101	28	66	64	72	76	62	28	70	27	85	20		55	51	48	50
[illegible]	376	178	238	405	181	208	142	249	277	25	58	157		156	78		252
[illegible]	638	435	490	481	514	428	595	8	82	164	176	128	136	132		186	401
[illegible]	156		165	168	258	158	110	38	198		112	54		58	46		224
[illegible]	358	116	258	210	253	244	145	219	299	42	208	6		161	134	88	247
[illegible]	694	214	105	274	688	518	429	438	544	564	714	187	1545	27	284		2855
[illegible]	58	108	85		55		58			88		85			41	58	-
[illegible]	126	91	96	97	148	77	145	16	94	83		185		98	89	82	-

Statistics of the Presidential Election held throughout the United States on Tuesday the 3rd day of November 1868 (continued.)

Counties	Electors															
	H. P. Bee.	E. E. Lock	F. S. Stockdale	H. H. Latimer	Wm. D. Steele	[illegible]	Nat. Terry	Wm. Shadman	A. M. Robertson	Jas. P. Neal	Wm. D. Matthews	P. H. Charleton	Wm. M. Taylor	Wm. Ireland	H. M. Bennett	T. W. Threadcraft	Electors Unknown
Calhoun	525	80	458	478	525	80	99	444	91	430	364	874	63		59	71	87
Cherokee	121	562	562	557		502	1088		0	1088		0		0			997
Chimes	401	195	417		258	424	258	230	131	85	390	88	1	54	161	206	804
Chambers	305	267	301	244	244	229	257		57	247		69	22		22	69	-
Cherokee	556	108	458	441	379	451	191	410	165	71	291	179	102	137	316	190	335
Choctaw	18	644	656	112	174	1	21	179	135		18		652		463		2043
Clay	137	31	141	106	128	53	127		100	18	52	54		11	21		
Clarke		246	235							236			207		230		711
Dallas	76				76		76			76		76		76	76	76	
Dallas	124	47	118	117	115	166	58	108	85	79	126	43		41	65	54	266
Dekalb	21	370	308	338	87	13	98	301	308			317		309			268
Desoto	245	162	96	400	241	87		400	399	110	43	26	353	285			241
Drew	322	246	117	329	44	190	120	136	278	118		295		279	108		532
Fulton	22	20	2	28		2	2			2					4		2
Jackson	132	44	119	119	134	119	130	2	112	19	17	10	31	14		15	
Jasper	218	74	74	286	284	9	8	265	287		12	56	208	208			287
Jefferson	287		288	91	91	97			91		259	162			161		681
Johnson	178	124	172	149	152	260	144	92	110	185	88	20		111	97	91	926
Lee	92	92	95	93	92	70	91		92	19		21			15	20	1
Lafayette	198	198	204		158		187			187		187				186	
Limestone																	
Lowndes		48	44						414		48						106
Clay																	
Madison	111	41	69		90		90			90	38	90		140	48	90	
Marshall	28	26	286	280	258	259	257	6		284	6				226		6
Mars	154		76	1	154		154		2	152		154		78	148	153	
Marion																	
Marengo	298	805	998	996	921	333	335	668	937	5		607	33	606			22
Marshall	86	48	33	33	38	32	37		12	47	2	5				5	
Monroe	361		185	256	302	120	70	224	294	68	236	178	82	38		7	
Morgan	206	83	135	130	109	172	88	168	222	72	213	109		127	127	71	308
Perry	177	49	112	147	148	128	16	130	147		130	51		26			
Pickens	~																
Pike Oak	70	14	70	46	70		70			70		70			56	24	
Pinson	70	27	27	27	71	27	70		27	43		43		43	42	46	
McCulloch																	
McLemore	868	172	290	270	65	483	180	213	294	131	246	28		173	180	162	484
Madison	64	23	120	86	60	112	3	68	63	5	73	14		7	56	14	298
Matagorda	131		79	79	77	49		78	131	87	131	12		1		1	1
Maverick																	

Election Returns for Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois ... Election held November 6th A.D. 1860. (Continued)

Counties	H. D. Rice.	C. C. Clark.	F. M. Stapleton	W. H. Merriam	Asa M. Smith	[illegible]	Thos. M. Hunter	[illegible]	A. McMillan	Thos. J. Neal	Wm. M. McAdam	F. A. Starkweather	Wm. M. Boyle	Thos. Ireland.	H. M. Richmond	F. M. Thornton	Oscar Heaton
[illegible]	128	128	125	15	97		97			97		97				97	
[illegible]	381	22	223	268	249	241	5	229	270	4	252	38		41			
[illegible]	148		142	123	90	154	59	125	168	46	132	25		38	82		262
[illegible]	712	710		706	705			707	701				709	710			
[illegible]	282	168	255	250	208	325	109	221	276	56	179	48		122	161	120	274
[illegible]																	
[illegible]	208	11	205	125	150		157			149		59			191	25	
[illegible]	70												70				72
[illegible]																	
[illegible]																	
[illegible]	417	18	440	456	9	439	452	2		430	14				283		420
[illegible]	182	364	329	161	375	82	78	88	276		2	52	64	64	1		885
[illegible]																	
[illegible]	70	624	846	620	140			619	624			624		622			491
[illegible]	86		88	86	88		88			88		98			87	2	
[illegible]	169	94	187	152	145	120	84	116	196	15	59	58	1	24	95	85	39
[illegible]	16	860	860	848	847	1	3	854	847		16		846	845			1
[illegible]	139			139	139			139	139				139	139			139
[illegible]	164		69	158	381		70	158	157				166	158			465
[illegible]	47	10	57		40		40			40		40			38	40	-
[illegible]	38			11	37		28	18	18	28	27	37		37	10	27	-
[illegible]	27	133	520	26	284	58	282	9	27		11	11	113	11	111		1660
[illegible]	26	918	538	14	98	28	12	647	16	864	54	2	884		791		1985
[illegible]	218		212											102	214		
[illegible]	416	429	469	581	38	391	517		78	469			115		108		892
[illegible]	36	616	418	583	579		386	446	440			64		61			628
[illegible]	570	289	469	469	568	446	583	12	162	598	62	92	211	83	7	83	8
[illegible]	218	18	8	202	192			194	208	16	8		228	178			218
[illegible]	169	236	189	266		12	7	283	306			218	84	118			119
[illegible]		729	729				729						729		729		6561
[illegible]	148	29	112		147		146			147		147		36	121	146	-
[illegible]	10	188	127					128		180			129		188		287
[illegible]	428	138	305	221	424	147	362	63	148	284	61	234	16	99	184	198	
[illegible]	240	71	263	134	157	304	185	177	235	34	218	74		79	197	61	1052
[illegible]	630	35	514	732	724	533	160	582	719	80	635	189	184	106		2	
[illegible]	118	1	110	65	118		118			118		117		8	118	53	
[illegible]	123	107	32	120		32		105	105	31		105		105	31		182
[illegible]	62		60	55	55	55		55	54		62						
[illegible]	295	174	177	179	263	177	211	52	77	215	107	85		86	13	85	
[illegible]		418	416							61			416		411		1591

24.

Election Returns for Governor and Vice Governor of the Comptr. [illegible]

[illegible] States [illegible]

(Part 1)

Counties	Hendricks	Colfax	Wallace	Pettis	Gregg	Willard	Wright	Hammond	Hannegan	Wilson	Lane	Taylor	Ireland	Kennedy	Fairbanks	Dillon
Gibson	156	74	114	152	70	111	111		70	42					85	42
Posey																
Vanderburgh																
Warrick	64	75	87	70	97			97	62			85	58	58	26	
Spencer	446	453	6	17	429		2	428	296			419		427	87	296
Perry	89	60														
Crawford	26	50	28	82		28	28	24	24	28		24		24		28
Harrison	86	84	86		86		86			86		86			18	86

Übertrag

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20.104	20.194	2.259	22.291	12.495

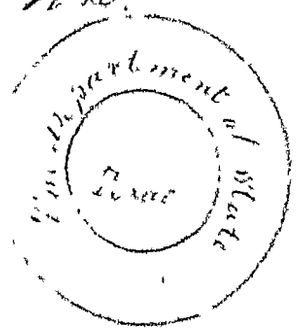
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.526	17.468	14.185	19.011	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.758	7.582	11.468	5.844	

Ohio [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.168	11.214	5.814	

Department of State
Austin, Tex December 2d 1861

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, do hereby state that at an Election held on the 6th day of November A.D. 1861 for the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America to cast the vote of said State, Hon. Geo. C. C. Lott, Chief Justice, Hon. A. H. Latimer, Hon. D. Pell, Hon. E. Cushing, & Hon. Geo. and Hon. A. M. McMackum were elected to cast said vote.



In witness my hands and the Seal of the Department of State, the day and year above written.

C. L. Lott
Secretary of State.

State of Texas, } I certify of the above true & correct.
Office Sec. of State. } Attest: State Gazette

Department of State
Austin December 2d 1861.

Hon. C. L. Stiles
Washington City

Sir, I have the honor to notify you of your election by the people of this State as One of the Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

I am very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
C. L. Lott
Secretary of State.

Hon. C. L. Stiles, Washington City. Similar notice was given to Hon. A. P. Bell,
" A. H. Latimer,
" Geo. D. Pell,
" E. C. Lott,
" A. M. McMackum,
" Gov. Lubbock,
" C. A. Cushing.

Austin December 1st 1860

The Electoral College met in the Capitol in Conformity to the Proclamation of His Excellency John A. Hamilton Governor of this State and elected Officers of the College, and the Electors were ordered to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Twelve oclock M. and then proceed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Whereupon the Electors met and proceeded to vote by ballot for President and Vice President of the United States. Whereupon the Secretary of State was directed to report the Electors in full and the Secretary of State reported the Electors in full as appointed by the Governor of this State, and a copy of the Proclamation of the Governor was delivered to the Secretary of State. Messrs Clark and Neal being present in the College were appointed to act as Tellers on the part of the Electors of the Confederate States.

Fifteen Votes of Electors present. Fifteen votes.

The College then proceeded to vote for President of the Confederate States which resulted as follows viz:

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia received Eight votes

The President then declared Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens duly Elected President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America by the People of Texas.

Mr Lee then moved that the Secretary be required to make out the three lists of Electors and that the College proceed to the election of a Messenger. Carried. Nominations for Messenger being in order Mr Ike was nominated. Mr A. McMillan of Harrison County. Mr. Hill nominated Mr C. R. Howell of Fort Bend County. Mr. Hill nominated Mr. Thomson of Walker County. Mr. Young nominated Mr Charles P. Pryor of Dallas County. Vote taken, before the third Ballot Mr Pryor having received a majority of the Vote was declared duly elected Messenger to carry on the Election Returns to Richmond Va. Mr O'Neal moved that the College stand adjourned till 9 oclock this morning. Motion carried.

Capitol 9 Oclock P.M.

The College met pursuant to adjournment. The roll was called by the Secretary, made out pursuant to Law. The Journals were read and adopted, and on motion the College adjourned "sine die"

(Attest:) Wm. A. Wardlaw Secretary

(Signed) John H. Stell. Pres. of the Electoral College.

To the Electoral College

Austin, December 4, 1861

Gentlemen: That Edmund Clark and Chas. P. Mott be and they are hereby appointed Electors to fill the vacancies in the college occasioned by the absence of Messrs. Sampson and P. N. Luckett, and that a copy of this appointment be filed with the Secretary of State and the request that the Gentlemen first named be informed of their appointment from this Department.

Department of State
Austin, Texas Dec 4th 1861.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the Hon. C. Mott, C. Clark, Fr. Stockdale, Chas. A. Stiles, and Thos. J. Devine, Electors, duly chosen by the people of Texas at their election held on the second Tuesday of November A.D. 1861 for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, were this day commissioned and appointed. Edmund Clark and Sampson Mott Electors for the State at large, and P. N. Luckett, Elector for the first district, also chosen by the people as Electors, were this day furnished with attestations, and that the above is a true copy of the records of the action of the said Electors as handed me for record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and affixed the Seal of the Department of State at Austin, this day and date above written.

C. L. Nelk
Secretary of State.

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 4th 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate &
House of Representatives

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information certain Commissions issued from the Department of State to the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The necessity of having these actions in the premises with all practicable dispatch is yours respectfully.

F. R. Lubbock

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The State of Arizona.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, at the General Election held throughout the State of Arizona, on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1916, there was duly elected a Senator for the County of Maricopa, to represent said County in the Senate of the Eighth Legislature of the State of Arizona, for the term of four years, commencing on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1917, and ending on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1921; and

Whereas, it appears from the Official Canvass of the votes cast at said General Election, which Canvass is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, that Frank Luther Duncan received a majority of the votes cast for Senator in the County of Maricopa, at said General Election, and is therefore duly elected to the office of Senator for the County of Maricopa

Executive Department
Austin December 11th 1861

To the Honorable the Senate:

I have the honor to submit to your the following Report of Notaries Public, to which I most respectfully ask your earnest attention.

Bell County	C. Parker	vice	D. F. Chamberlain
Bexar "	C. C. Buchanan	a	New appointment
" "	Hugh D. St. Leger	vice	P. H. Bagnell resigned
Cass "	Thomas McKenzie	vice	John A. Carter fail'd to qualify
Cornelia "	W. D. Lockhart	vice	W. H. Fairchild Resigned
Red Lands "	Charles A. Kennard	a	New appointment
Cooper "	M. S. McFarland	vice	John A. Quisenberry fail'd to qual.
" "	Samuel D. Savage	"	M. H. Cuney Resigned
" "	Coleman Pitts	a	New appointment
Harrison "	Jorge B. Conway	a	New appointment
" "	John A. Whitehead	"	
Hopkins "	Jno. J. Moore	vice	Matthias Ward fail'd to qualify
" "	Asa M. Goring	"	Jno. M. Goring Resigned
" "	Thomas Wilkins	a	New appointment
" "	Daniel Norton	"	
" "	Chas. A. Ryan	vice	Jno. P. Newcomb
Nelson "	William O Magee	a	New appointment
Nacogdoches "	Carey Cobb	vice	C. C. Pritchett, refused to qualify
Nueces "	D. A. Davis	a	New appointment
" "	A. H. Reed	"	
" "	Thomas Anderson	vice	L. H. Bolinger
" "	William Hamblin	"	a duplicate of Peter Lines expired
" "	J. F. Davis	"	Geo. W. Cook Lines expired
Nueces Co	Jno. W. Berkley	"	Chas. Newcomb Resigned
Red River "	Thomas J. Smith	"	Thomas L. Cannon Lines expired
Rusk "	J. D. Stevens	a	New appointment
Titus "	Jno. J. Yates	vice	W. T. Stephens fail'd to qualify
Upshur "	W. B. Brickhouse	a	New appointment
" "	Lewis H. Dyer	vice	Isaac H. Porter refused to qualify
" "	W. D. Berry	"	Mat. H. Turner fail'd to qualify
" "	H. H. Jones	a	New appointment
" "	Samuel Wheatley	vice	H. P. Yates Resigned
" "	W. H. Dickson	"	A. A. Dunlap fail'd to qualify
" "	Isaac Anderson	"	John Patterson Lines expired

Respectfully.

F. R. Lubbock

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The State of Texas
Proclamation
By The Governor

Whereas, the Hon. George Flournoy, has tendered his resignation of the Office of Attorney General, for this State and this has been accepted.

Now Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested me by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do hereby order that an Election be held in accordance with Law, in the several Counties of this State

On Monday the 3rd Day of February A.D. 1862.

to fill the vacancy in said office

The Chief Justices of the several Counties, or any two County Commissioners if necessary, will cause said Election to be held, and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State according to Law.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this the 14th day of December A.D. 1861: and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Sixth

The State of Texas

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. L. West

Secretary of State

32.

Executive Office, Austin, November 14th 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate!

I have this morning the receipt of a Resolution passed by your Hon. Body, requesting, "that the Governor be and he is hereby requested to forward immediately the further evidence in his possession to the Senate, a copy of any order or orders he may have recently received from Gen. Hebert for arms belonging to the State that are or may have been deposit at this Capitol and that he shall also communicate any orders he may have issued to Genl Whitfield"

In answer to the Resolution I have to say, - That on yesterday I received through the hands of Adjt. Genl. C. B. Saunders, Special Dispatch bearer, a requisition from Genl Hebert marked (A) also a letter and requisition from Lt. Geo. Flournoy marked (B) - These communications were not available upon me, from the fact, that a short time since Lt. Flournoy requested me to allow him to draw the Stock away. I replied to him that I would have them to the Fed. Government deposited for safe keeping upon a requisition from the Genl Government.

On yesterday, instant, I received at the hands of Lt. Col. Ashcroft Adjt. General the order marked (C) all of which documents referred to accompany this reply.

I also have the honor to transmit to you a copy of an order to Genl P. Hebert, but a letter written to him, relieves a cause of anxiety to myself and the Country, fully alive to the great responsibilities I am, even more impressed now made to me, the military Commander of the Department of the State of Texas.

While the matters interested in your resolution are all embraced in this my hastily prepared communication I have the honor, Gentlemen, to be

Your most respectfully

F. R. Lubbock

Election Returns for Representatives to Congress of the U. S. of Ala. Nov. 6. 1861

Counties	Wm. Affleck	E. R. Hood	W. H. Smith	J. Sanford.
Baldwin	45	115	2	
Barbour	6	105	5	
Bibb	21	22	49	
Blount	1	32	17	
Bullock	13	201	521	
Cameron	143	61	1	
Chilton	1	24	1	
Clarke		300	10	
Coffee		98		
Conecuh	1	117		
Coosa				
Covington				
Dallas				
De Kalb	22	19	55	
Mc Mullen	1			
De Soto				
Fayette				
Franklin				
Greene	32		32	
Hale	31	41	32	
Henry	118	119	101	
Jefferson	97	116	137	
Lauderdale	25	8	95	
Lawrence	81	15	1431	
Limestone	85	70	120	
Lowndes	44	5	5	
Macon	1146	41	48	
Madison	83	24	16	
Marion	106	1	21	
Marshall				
Mobile				
Monroe	18			
Montgomery	82	122	9	
Morgan	88	15	81	
Perry	128	8	64	
Pickens	140	1	11	
Randolph				
Russell	85			
Shelby				
St Clair	34		34	
Sumter	10	1	28	
Talladega	67		7	
Tallapoosa	54		2	
Tuscaloosa				
Walker				
Washington				
Wilcox	469	- military vote -	21	
Benton		142		
Camp Jackson	158	37	4	
Fort Morgan				
	3448	2470.	1403	

(2nd District)

Election Returns for Representatives to Congress of the State of Ohio, for Oct. 8 1861.

34

Counties	Geo. Markland	Paul Stark	A. J. Mahoney	A. H. Chandler	Scattering.
Cartwright	223	40	10	15	
Hinkson	21	71	16	17	
Hughes	47	31			
Hamilton	10	38	1		
Lawrence	131	145	8	6	
Gallia	214	138	34	18	
Hayes	170	275	22	101	
Meigs	207	114	3	77	
Perry	166	98	1	15	
Starke	78	9	1	24	
Jefferson	24	14		18	
Scioto	52	28	222	24	
Athens	247	168	9		
Fairfield	87	185	21		
Meigs	227	119	16	16	
Washington	181	166	464	10	
Vinton	75	80	171	12	
Jackson	121	84	55	80	
Williams	8	16	186	2	
[illegible]			[illegible]		
Champaign	6	16	10	18	Brown Kept
Preble	18	1	63		at Eaton.
Darke		18		2	at Preble & Bryan
[illegible]					
Clinton	10	30	4		Co. at Abrams Co.
	3479	3611	1367	665	

Election Returns for Representation in Congress of the U.S. of N.H. Nov. 6th 1861

95

Counties	Wm. Haley	H. Hibbard	Jno. H. Hoyt	Scattering
Coös	595	472		1
Grafton	633	84		
Merrimack	165	48		
Strafford	458	99		
Hunker	244	185		
Rock	231	55		
Belknap	79	60		
Sullivan	122	20		2
Hillsboro	180	43		
Cheshire				
Rockingham	260	115		
Carroll	250	105	11	
Essex	292	28		
Grafton	100	17		
Hillsboro	555	180		
Coös	66	30	10	
Cheshire	86	1		
Strafford	126	56		
Sullivan	21	1		
Belknap				
Rockingham	231	45		
Merrimack	89			
Cheshire				
Hillsboro	90			
Grafton				
Merrimack				
Strafford				
Coös				
Essex				

Military Vote

(Scattering)	181	88	2	Absent Counties
	4,682	1675	21	5

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(11th District)

Election Returns for Representatives to Congress. U. S. of A. Nov 6. 1861.

Counties	E. H. Sexton	G. W. Macey	J. A. Ward	G. L. Story	A. H. H. Stuart	W. H. Pomeroy	Scattering
Salines	50	28	5	56	18	14	
Shelby	42	139	18	10	59	8	
Pendleton							
Augusta							
Pocahontas	158	33	15	232	35	23	
Rockingham	207	16	3	13	4	4	
Page	133	206	25	6	11	3	
Tyler	83	118	119	10	17	2	
Preston	66	36	28	94	68	5	
Monroe							
Orange	30	20			1	12	
Hardy	91	50	62	2	4	4	
Lewis							
Jefferson	111	61	13	5	20	11	
Chesterfield	3	81			1	1	
Hancock	183	86	189	1152	23	50	
Hamilton	76	69	34	14	11		
Wood	117	67	112	37	11	5	
Fluvanna	111	121	86	41	53	8	
	16111	1058	926	1062	356	100	

Election Returns for Representative to Congress C. of A. Nov 6. 1861

(Continued) 6th

Counties	H. B. Wright	B. H. Jefferson	T. A. Logan	P. M. Reid	Scattering
Barre	198	83	1	5	
Cass	207	154	41	11	
Marion	86		26	163	
Pine Town	197	475	5	6	
Silver	198	266	157	10	
Lawrence	459	555	6	27	
Nelson	167	123	113	5	
Livingston	375	175	14	5	
Clark	270	67	48	2	
Coleman	391	240	16		
Fannin	317	225	23	2	
Carter	198	124	9	1	
Denton	245	102	69	4	1
Montague	65	25			
Price	3	135	9	15	
Cass					
Clark	8	25			
Young	65	14			
Jones					
Mitchell					
Hardeman					
Wilbarger					
Archer					
Knox					
	3444	2777	537	256	1

Election Returns for 2nd Congressional District (Old Districts) Counties of Oct. 6th 1818

Counties	No. of Votes	No. of Votes	Scattering
Montgomery	500	585	
Otsego	1454	2514	
Herkimer	665	1116	
Oneida	821	1425	
Onondaga	141	216	
Cayuga	42	1283	16
Tompkins	64	1164	
Cortland	61	758	
Cayuga	1031	2136	30
Seneca	361	2158	
Steuben	266	222	18
Otsego			
Tioga			
Chenango			
Broome			
Delaware			
Williams		764	
Campbell Cooper	48	7	Capt Hoagland's Co.
	3046	3686	46

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Department of State
Austin, Texas, Oct 16th 1861

To His Excellency
Francis R. Lubbock
Governor

In accordance with, and pursuant to Section of the Act of the Secretaries passed April 5th 1861 supplemental to the Act passed April 5th 1861 providing for and regulating the election of Governor for the Confederate States. I have the honor to transmit herewith the returns for the election held on the 4th inst for Members of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

From the 1st District ..... Votes Cast [illegible]
" " 2d " ..... " " [illegible]
" " 3d " ..... " " [illegible]
" " 4th " ..... " " [illegible]
" " 5th " ..... " " [illegible]
" " 6th " ..... " " [illegible]

From which it appears that the Hon. Louis T. Wigfall received a majority of votes over all other candidates for the office of Member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. The regular official returns from each District have not been received, but will be transmitted as soon as received.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
C. L. Neal
Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Oct 16th 1861

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement in accordance with the foregoing report.

F. R. Lubbock
Governor

40.

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, the Undersigned Secretary of the State of Texas, do hereby Certify that from an examination of the Registers and Records of this Department, it appears that the following named persons were duly appointed Notaries Public for the State of Texas, and that their Commissions have been duly recorded in this Office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of State to be affixed at the City of Austin, this the 10th day of January A.D. 1879.

(Seal of the State of Texas)

E. L. Best
Secretary of State

Note. Additional certificates of the above appointments issued as follows: Messrs. Jno A Wilcox, 1st District; P H Crews, 3d District; F. B. Sexton, 4th District; M T. Graham, 5th District; and H. A. Wright 6th District

Executive Department
Austin December 26th 1861

Gentlemen of the Senate.

It becomes my painful task to convey to you the sad intelligence of the Death of the Gallant Col J. S. Sibley, occasioned by the Fever contracted in the State of Louisiana. He was killed on the 23rd day of the present month, while writing, leaning his head against his hand.

Col Sibley was a noble man. The circumstances of his death is made by the Surgeon of the Post to truly painful to the State of Texas. Immediately assigned, and proceeded in a body to inspect the remains of the deceased, at the Eagle Hotel, and there caused it to be laid in State. He was a native of Georgia, and was forty-four years of age.

On the death of Col Sibley, the State of Texas and the Confederate States have lost one of their most gallant sons. He has left behind a large family, and a country that needs [illegible] and engaged in this war, [illegible] from a sense of [illegible]

Upon [illegible] by Gen Scott & Gen Albert Sidney Johnston Col Sibley [illegible] and [illegible] known of no man who [illegible] in a higher degree the [illegible] and [illegible] and devotion to the Southern cause.

He died, as he [illegible] to live, nothing upon his shield. Figuratively [illegible] the words of the noble Scottish girl [illegible] he never of Armed men, who will [illegible] the [illegible] of their birth.

I [illegible] but no [illegible] moreover need I [illegible] of our records.

Respectfully

F. R. Lubbock

Note - the [illegible] was forwarded [illegible] day to the House of Representatives.

42.

Executive Department,
[illegible] 1861

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

I herewith lay before you a Memorial addressed to your honorable body by the Medical Faculty of this State, asking that you will cause to be raised a Medical Board to examine candidates for admission into the Army and Navy as Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

I am also in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the United States, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, calling upon this State for its quota of troops to be employed in the service of the General Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. Pierpont

The State of Texas

Whereas, At the Fall Term (A.D.) 1861 of the District Court in and for the County of Cameron, Texas, A.C. Hatton was convicted of an assault with intent to kill and murder, one W.P. Allen and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the Space of Two Years; and Whereas, it appears to me, from all the circumstances surrounding the transaction and the memorial of a Jury assembled and many other good Citizens that we have cause to exercise the Executive Clemency

Now Therefore I, F.R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of Texas, do hereby, pardon the said A.C. Hatton and restore him to his full franchises, remitting this to the Penitentiary and the Sheriff or other person having charge of him, are hereby commanded to discharge him from custody forthwith, leaving the Judgment as to the Costs in said case and effect as though this pardon had never been granted.

The State of Texas

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my Name and Caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin, this the 28th day of November, A.D. 1864; and in the 29th year of the Independence of Texas the Forty-Sixth.

F.R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. S. West

Secretary of State,

(Secession Ordinance)
(Section 1. Secession of States.)

(Continuance of the Ordinance in force.)

(Section 2. Powers of Legislature.)

(Section 3. Oath of Allegiance.)

(Section 4. Ratification of the Ordinance.)

Executive Chamber
Albany, January 25th 1864

To the Honorable the House of Representatives

I herewith return to you an Act, entitled "An Act appropriating for the payment of the Salaries and Expenses of the Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives" passed by the Legislature, and disapproved by me, for the reasons hereinafter stated.

The 1st Section of the Act appropriates the sum of $5000 for the purposes stated in the Caption of the Act, and provides that the Comptroller is authorized to draw his warrants in favor of the several persons entitled thereto upon the Certificate of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The 2nd Section provides that the Salaries of the Members of the Legislature and the Officers of both Houses, shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury belonging either to the Common School Fund, the Literature Fund, the Revenue of the United States Deposit Fund, the Seminary Fund, the Canal Fund, the Surplus Revenue Fund, the Military Fund, the Normal School Fund, the Agricultural College Fund, the Literature

the Lands of the beneficiaries under this Act.

While I believe that the State should pay to the utmost of its ability all its Officers, both civil and military; yet I deeply deplore the present critical condition of our beloved State and Confederacy, & I confess I should witness with feelings of the deepest pain the last dollar drawn from the Treasury, unless it were to furnish Arms, Ammunition and Clothing to the Gallant Sons, who are now so proudly vindicating the Old fame of the Steam Soldier.

The monies arising from the Sales of the University Lands were intended for a wise and beneficent object and I greatly doubt the wisdom of diverting of them for the purposes indicated in the Act, & due consideration, I am led to suspect, to the settlement of Successions of deceased persons and ascertaining to belong, in all probability, to persons and orphans who have no legal protectors or Guardians to demand these Sums in their names. I am further informed by the Treasurer, in the Statements herewith submitted that he has sufficient information that a large portion, if not all, of the last named funds will probably be shortly demanded by their rightful owners

There is a still more grave and pressing objection to the proposed appropriation of the Sinking Fund on Rail road bonds

By the Sinking Funds referred to in the 7th Section of the Act, the Legislature doubtless meant the funds provided for in the 7th Section of an Act to provide for the investments of the Special School Fund in the hands of various Companies, incorporated in the State prior to the date of the Act. No Constitutional objection existed in regard against the appropriation of that fund, and the Legislature would be warranted in so doing, for it could not have been regarded as a part of the Public Debt applied to the Rail road Companies as the Sinking Fund is applied to the redemption of the Public Debt. I allude to the provision of the Act of 1854 for the investment of the Sinking Fund referred to in 1860, which provides that the Same shall be invested in the Bonds of the States bearing the Same rate of interest, and in the event of there not being such Bonds to be purchased, then in such Bonds of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than six per cent per annum, as the Governor and Comptroller shall direct. What would be the Sinking Fund in case the Bonds of the State were purchased for the benefit of the Rail roads paying the Same, but from which the Interest only, became a part and parcel of the Revenue of the State, and as much as any other part of the Same fund

Please your Excellency refer to the accompanying Communication from the Comptroller, which explains the fact that a large proportion of the Railroad Companies, in which portions of the School Fund have been loaned, have failed in their Account to the practical abolition of the Sinking Fund

Such a claim when any funds of the State should be hypothecated for defence would be the old Norfolk Guard against drawing the Treasury to meet the ordinary expenses of Legislation of special funds, prohibited by Constitutional provision or debt in any subject to the use of others.

The Public Exigencies of the present Crisis when self-preservation shall demand their every resource of the State be put in requisition for the defence of our liberties and Rights, & to One can tell how soon, their necessity may demand of those entrusted with the conduct of public affairs, that any and every fund, shall be used for the public defence. But surely

the aspect favorable of these times can be justified only by the generality of employing them in defending and preserving the liberties of the people. Furthermore the powers to the 3d Section annexed, intended to furnish a substitute to the powers we withdraw, appears to be wholly inadequate to attain the object desired, therefore that provision should be withdrawn. Shall be required to the Governor with State bonds for the sum of [illegible] from whom and when are these State Bonds to be obtained? By whom, and when are they issued? How signed and authenticated? When and to whom payable? What rate of interest if any are they to bear? and how are such interests to be paid? In all these points the act is silent. "Of militia" before and [illegible] have been struck out in the Council and "militia" inserted here for their return to the Governor, without a short and specific period of time.

The 3rd Section of the Act, under which, per order, should the Governor issue Warrants drawn by the Comptroller, shall in all the officers of the Company or Officers issued, one fortieth in value of the militia, and the Governor in Council of not less than five acting, and under the seal of the State for taxes and all public dues. This seems to me also liable to objection.

In the absence of any General Law in the Statute, by which the several duties and officers of the Militia, in a Township were prescribed, there exist the holders of these Warrants in the State. This I feel sure is not the duty or purpose of your Honorable Body, but rests in the power of the Governor. There are other Sections objecting which I would [illegible] have been made to direct your attention to, but those to the Dutch I am satisfied, that upon [illegible] and appreciate the purposes of the Committee who [illegible] have any doubt as to [illegible] to the reasons [illegible] I observe that the Act framed your Honorable Body, [illegible] the duties, and without reference, so far as I can learn [illegible] Under these circumstances, I have [illegible] that I would also feel, in duty [illegible]

Very respectfully

E. R. Tattock

A Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Texas.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

Know Ye, That I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of special laws and full confidence in the fidelity and capacity of O. H. Dearduff have commissioned and appointed, and do by these presents commission and appoint him the said O. H. Dearduff Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Governor of the State of Texas, and the rank of Colonel of Cavalry under the Act entitled "An Act to perfect the Organization of the State Militia" approved December 25 1861, giving and hereby granting to him the said O. H. Dearduff full power and authority to act as such and discharge all and singular the duties appertaining to said office and trust, and to have and to hold the same with all and singular the emoluments and honors, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging, for and during the term and time of his continuance in said office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 2nd day of January A.D. 1862, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth.

The State of Texas

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. L. West

Secretary of State

$500 Reward!

$500 Reward!

The Sheriff of Shasta County will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Deputy Sheriff C. L. Bell on the night of December 10, 1901.

C. L. Bell
Deputy Sheriff

W. H. Metcalf
Sheriff

The crime named Murder in the first degree is defined by section 187 of the Penal Code, as follows: "Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. This malice may be express or implied. It is express when there is manifested a deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow creature. It is implied when no considerable provocation appears, or when the circumstances attending the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart."

Section 189 of the Penal Code says: "All murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, torture, or by any kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery, burglary or mayhem is murder of the first degree."

Section 190 of the Penal Code says: "Every person guilty of murder in the first degree shall suffer death, or confinement in the state prison for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the same; but if the jury shall not agree as to which punishment shall be inflicted, a majority may determine."

Section 191 of the Penal Code says: "Every person guilty of murder in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than ten years."

Section 192 of the Penal Code says: "Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. It is of two kinds: 1. Voluntary—upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion. 2. Involuntary—in the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony; or in the commission of a lawful act which might produce death, in an unlawful manner, or without due caution and circumspection."

Section 193 of the Penal Code says: "Manslaughter is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years."

The crime named Murder in the second degree is defined by section 188 of the Penal Code, as follows: "Every murder which is perpetrated without any deliberate intention shall be deemed murder of the second degree, and every person guilty of murder in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than ten years."

Section 194 of the Penal Code says: "Every person who, without malice, aids, advises or encourages another person to commit suicide, is guilty of manslaughter."

Section 195 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is excusable in the following cases: 1. When committed by accident and misfortune, in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in lawfully disciplining a prisoner; if the correction or discipline be reasonable and moderate. 2. When committed by accident and misfortune in the heat of passion, upon any sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat, when no undue advantage is taken nor any dangerous weapon used, and when the killing is not done in a cruel or unusual manner. 3. When committed by accident and misfortune in the defense of habitation, property or person, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony, or against one who manifestly intends and endeavors, in a violent, riotous or tumultuous manner, to enter the habitation of another for the purpose of offering violence to any person therein; and the killing must appear to be necessary, or to the reasonable belief of the slayer to be necessary, for the purpose intended to be prevented by the killing."

Section 196 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the execution of any process or order of any court, or in the arrest of any person for a felony, or in the lawful execution of any order of any officer of justice, or who is lawfully employed for the prevention of any felony, or in the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person against whom he has reasonable cause to believe any felony has been committed, and has not been guilty of any unnecessary or cruel treatment or abuse upon the person killed, on account of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last section."

Section 197 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is resisting any attempt to murder any person, or to commit a felony, or to do some great bodily injury upon any person; or who is resisting any attempt to commit a felony upon him, or upon or in a dwelling house in which he is."

Section 198 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is lawfully arresting any person for a felony, and uses reasonable force to effect the arrest, or to prevent the escape, or to overcome the resistance of the person to be arrested."

Section 199 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is lawfully suppressing any riot, or lawfully keeping the peace."

Section 200 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is endeavoring to prevent the commission of any crime, or to apprehend any person who has committed any crime, and who manifestly endeavors to escape, or to resist the endeavor to apprehend him."

Section 201 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is lawfully attempting by lawful means, in a lawful manner, to apprehend any person for any felony committed, or in lawfully preventing the escape of any person from any prison after lawful commitment."

Section 202 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is lawfully engaged in any sport, game or exercise, or in any trial of skill, or in any other lawful act, without any intention of causing death."

Section 203 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the performance of any lawful act, with usual and ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intention."

Section 204 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of such person, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 205 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 206 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 207 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 208 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 209 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 210 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 211 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 212 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 213 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 214 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 215 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 216 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 217 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 218 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 219 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 220 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 221 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 222 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 223 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 224 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 225 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 226 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 227 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 228 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 229 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 230 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 231 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 232 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 233 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 234 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 235 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 236 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 237 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 238 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 239 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 240 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 241 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 242 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 243 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 244 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 245 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 246 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 247 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 248 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 249 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 250 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 251 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 252 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 253 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 254 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 255 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 256 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 257 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 258 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 259 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 260 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 261 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 262 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 263 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 264 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 265 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 266 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 267 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 268 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 269 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 270 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 271 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 272 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 273 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 274 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 275 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 276 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 277 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 278 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 279 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 280 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 281 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 282 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 283 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 284 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 285 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 286 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 287 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 288 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 289 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 290 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 291 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 292 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 293 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 294 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 295 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 296 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 297 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 298 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 299 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 300 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 301 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 302 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 303 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 304 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 305 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 306 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 307 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 308 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 309 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 310 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 311 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 312 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 313 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 314 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 315 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 316 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 317 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 318 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 319 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 320 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 321 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 322 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 323 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 324 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 325 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 326 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 327 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 328 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 329 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, specified in the last section."

Section 330 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of the husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant of any person with whom he is in company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; but such person must not have been the aggressor in the difficulty."

Section 331 of the Penal Code says: "Homicide is also excusable in any person who, at the time of the act, is engaged in the lawful defense of any person in the manner, and under the circumstances, spec

Executive Chamber
Albany March 25th 1861

To the Senate of the State of New York.

I have this day received from the Governor of the State of Kansas a copy of the Constitution of that State, adopted by the Convention assembled at Wyandot on the 29th day of July last, and ratified by the people at an election held on the 4th day of October last, and I transmit the same herewith to the Legislature, for the purpose of enabling it to act upon the application of that State for admission into the Union.

Respectfully
Your obedient servant
E. D. Morgan

Executive Chamber
Albany March 25th 1861

To the Senate and Assembly

I transmit herewith a copy of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, received by the Governor of that State, and ratified by the people at the election held on the 4th day of October last, and I respectfully recommend the adoption of the necessary measures to enable the Legislature of that State to be admitted into the Union.

Respectfully
Your obedient servant
E. D. Morgan

Executive Chamber
Albany March 25th 1861

To the Senate and Assembly

I herewith transmit to the Legislature the report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of the State Library, and to define the duties of the Commissioners and Librarian thereof," passed April 15th 1854, from which it will be seen that the Commissioners have not been able to carry into effect the provisions of the Act, for the reason that the appropriation of $5000 made by the Act has been found insufficient for the purpose.

The Commissioners, however, in their report, recommend that the Legislature shall make an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act, and I respectfully recommend that the Legislature shall make such appropriation.

Respectfully
Your obedient servant
E. D. Morgan

I am further directed to enquire whether, in consequence of the various regulations, respecting stock kept by General Directions, the Institution for Idiots should be considered vacant on the first day of January 1862

Within the last few days all but One of the Twelve Lunatics, The Superintendent found last evening Surrounded the Keeper of the Institution upon the roof having the Asylum. He found but two Keepers, one of whom was Confined by Seven Lunatics, one of them a Young Man with little hope of Recovery but with the prospect of benefit to him by a Surgical Department. The other a Young Lad Eighteen years of age Each a Cripple, aged about twenty years, and represented by the Superintendent as Imbecile, and as having learnt Common Spellings as she can be taught

I am unable to say what influences have operated to induce this Lunatic propensity among Keepers, to voluntarily engage on Institutions founded by the Wisdom of the State for their exclusive benefit. The circumstances are before you, I am [illegible] to [illegible] consequences of [illegible] but I am [illegible] Lunatic Asylum Calculated to [illegible] so little benefit to those for whose benefit it was established

[illegible] Keepers, Patients, Lunatics &c. [illegible] Keepers by Students of Medicine by some Keepers in the Asylums for the poor &c &c &c None of the Keepers by whom I have surrounded the Institution care of very Lunatics, and I believe they will not suffer any great expense for the Cure of the Asylum seem perfectly [illegible]

I have been informed that the Unfortunate Girl Amelia Dalby, who murdered at the Asylum, has no relatives, and is an absolute pauper

I know this gives you the fact in relation to the Institution. Should you deem it advisable to continue the Asylum. I will most cheerfully do all in my power to aid in making it useful, and the happy home of all the Unfortunate Idiots who may seek its protection and benefits

But if not, I presume I decide upon, and do what may seem best under existing circumstances

Very respectfully
Your
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin January 4th 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

I am this morning in receipt of a Communication from two of our members in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, informing me, that large quantities of Clothing and Supplies forwarded by the Patriotic citizens of our State to the Texas Volunteers in the Army on the Potomac are now lying scattered at various points in Virginia between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and unless urged forward, will be lost and destroyed. They call upon the Executive to appoint an Agent to proceed at once to Searching out these packages, and forwarding the certain transmission to their points of destination.

I appreciate fully the importance of the Suggestion made by our members of Congress, and believe that under the 3d Section of a Joint Resolution passed by your Honorable Body and approved on the 23d Nov. 1861 entitled "A Joint Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Agents to receive and forward clothing, Bedding, and other necessaries, Contributed by our citizens, for the Soldiers of Texas, and to prescribe their duties" I have the power to appoint an Agent or Agents to carry out the objects sought to be accomplished. Yet before the Examination of the Joint Resolution referred to it will be seen that no appropriation whatever is made to carry out the intention of the Joint Resolution.

I can but say that I am in daily receipt of Letters and Letters calling my attention to the destitute Condition of our Soldiers in the field. That they are most certainly in a deplorable condition for want of means brought about from various causes, but attributable all in a great measure to a scarcity of good bedding and clothing.

Something should be done, and done for, if to relieve the wants and distress of those brave spirits in the field, and I do hope and trust that the Legislature will at once take such appropriation of such sum as they may deem advisable for the purpose, and to meet such appropriation, subject the Special funds now in the Treasury.

I am Gentlemen
Very respt Your obdt Servant
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin January 9. 1862

Gentlemen of the Senate & House of Representatives

I am this moment in receipt of important intelligence of great value to the State of Texas, as well as to the Confederate States and to the cause it is before you for your action, knowing that your patriotism will secure your co-operation

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received by me this morning from the Hon. [illegible] Secretary of War of the Confederate States in which it will be seen that provision is made for the payment of the Texas Bonds held by the State of Texas which can be used in the payment of arms and munitions now being purchased in Europe & Mexico

I have also received a letter from Gen. Hamilton, now in Washington City, and from Gen. Ward, which letters I have to transmit to you with this message, upon the acceptance of the proposition made on the part of Texas

I am also informed by Gen. Hamilton, in the conversation he has had with the Secretary of War, that any other proposition presented would not be favorably entertained

I am also informed by Gen. Hamilton that the arrangement proposed would be a great advantage to the State and the parties directly interested in the United States Bonds held in the Treasury of the Confederate States. The best we can hope for would be the re-completion of the payment of the U. S. Bonds by the Confederate States at a time to suit their convenience after the present war has ceased. Should the United States, after the declaration of Peace, agree to pay her Bonds, no one can tell at this time what Government will be so totally ruined & bankrupted by the present War, that she will never be in a condition to pay these bonds, no matter how great her obligations may be.

Therefore, in a financial point of view, it is very clear to my mind that the interest of the State - the School Fund, and the Faculty will be benefitted by the use of these Bonds, even at the price advanced by the proposed exchange.

Other considerations of a patriotic character, rise higher than all pecuniary interests which address loudly and strongly, for the State of Texas, to take some action in the direction indicated.

Our Country is engaged, as you know, in a struggle for liberty, in a just, holy and important struggle. What we most require in order to enable us, to bring this War to a speedy and successful termination, is the proper arming of our people, and obtaining the necessary munitions of War.

We now have an opportunity of contributing largely to that end, without injury to ourselves, and without the

creation of your additional State debt; and Gentlemen, you will meet this crisis. Power is the Birthright of the Confederate Government & and by Your action on this Subject inflict a heavy blow upon Our Enemies and Sustain the Patriotism and devotion of the State of Texas, to the Great Cause in which we are all embarked

Respectfully F. R. Lubbock

Also transmits a letter on same subject from Hon J. H. Reagan

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Executive Department
Austin January 10. 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate

The following nominations for a Salaries Public are now made, to which I respectfully ask your advice and consent

Travis County		C. A. Pinckney	vice	Jno. M. Bacon Resigned
Titus	"	Benjamin F. Coke	"	Wm. H. Moore. Term Expired
Colorado	"	Jno. W. Cook	"	D. H. Chilvers. not confirmed
	"	L. G. Cunningham	"	Jno. D. Foard Gone to the Army
Lamar	"	Thomas J. Devine	"	Jno. F. Morris Refused to qualify
"	"	Dixon Sanders	"	C. Record Gone to the Army
"	"	[illegible]		On Special Appointments
"	"	[illegible]		" " "
"	"	[illegible]		" " "
Travis	"	[illegible]	vice	Jno. M. Bacon Resigned
Harrison	"	[illegible]		on Non-acceptance
Jefferson	"	Chas. F. Henderson	vice	Jno. H. Heiss Fail[illegible] to qualify
Robertson	"	[illegible] H. Bennett	"	Martin Dawe Term Expired
Bexar	"	[illegible]		Charles Anderson elect? Declines
Liberty	"	[illegible]		on Non acceptance
	"	Nathan J. Brooks	vice	Henry Rabb fail[illegible] to qualify
Jefferson	"	[illegible]	"	Chas. Armstrong Resigned.
	"	[illegible]		on Special Appointments.
	"	[illegible]		C. D. Mowery Resigned.
	"	[illegible]		on Special Appointments
Harrison	"	[illegible]	vice	Jno. Of Hamb
	"	[illegible]	"	Martin McKeiver
	"	[illegible]	"	Otho Sparks
Washington	"	[illegible]	"	Jno. M. Bacon. not confirmed
Rusk	"	[illegible]	"	Terrell Lenderell. Term expired
	"	[illegible]		on Special Appointments

Very Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

56.

Office of Secretary
State Department

Section of the Senate

House of Representatives

Dear Sir, I am directed by the Senate to inform you that the Senate has disagreed with the House of Representatives in the amendment to the Senate bill entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the Laws of the United States and for other purposes" by striking out the whole of the 2d section of the House amendment, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz: "That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby required to cause to be published in the Globe and Union newspapers, at the seat of Government, and in the Republican and Democratic newspapers published in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and in such other newspapers as he may deem necessary, the laws of this session, and such resolutions of Congress as he may deem necessary and proper, which publication shall be made immediately after the passage of the same, and the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed at the end of the laws of each session, a table of contents, and an alphabetical index of the names of the persons and subjects contained in the laws and resolutions published during the session, and shall cause to be printed such number of copies of the laws and resolutions as may be required by the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall cause the same to be bound in such manner as he may deem most suitable for preservation and use, and shall cause to be delivered to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of each session of Congress, one copy of the laws and resolutions published at the preceding session, and shall cause to be delivered to each member of Congress, who may apply therefor, one copy of the laws and resolutions published during the session of Congress of which he is a member, and shall cause to be delivered to each Senator and Representative elected to Congress, who may apply therefor, one copy of the laws and resolutions published during the session of Congress next preceding his election, and shall cause to be delivered to the Governor of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, one copy of the laws and resolutions published during the session of Congress next preceding the admission of such State or the organization of such Territory, and one copy of the laws and resolutions published during the session of Congress next preceding the election of the Governor of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and shall cause to be delivered to the Governor of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia,

Executive Department
Austin January 24. 1862.

E. W. Cave
Secretary of State.
Austin. Texas

Sir Please find Official Bond of J. H. Clark
Sheriff Young County, under date January 21st 1862, executed by
Capt. A. Hickey Sheriff for said County. Please have same registered
in his Department. Receive & acknowledge. Please advise the Commissioners
Court of Young County of the same.
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servant
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin January 24. 1862.

E. W. Cave
Secretary of State
Austin.

Sir I have this day appointed the following
named persons Justices of the Peace for Young County
(Texas) to wit. Samuel A. Belcher
C. C. Saltmarsh
Young County
Samuel A. Belcher
(Please issue the necessary letters of Appointment
Respectfully Your obt. Servant
F. R. Lubbock

58

Executive Department
State of Texas

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come Greeting

I, [illegible] Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that
[illegible] whose name is subscribed to the annexed Certificate of
Election was on the 5th day of November A.D. 1861 duly elected
a Notary Public for the County of Caldwell in the State of Texas
and that his said appointment is now in force and effect.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State at Austin this
the 27th day of December A.D. 1861.

[illegible]
Governor of Texas

By the Governor
C. S. West
Secretary of State.

Confederate States of America
State of Texas
To F. R. Lubbock
Greeting

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in your
Patriotism, Fidelity and Ability I do
by these presents appoint you Agent on the part of this State to pro-
cure for the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of accommodating
Gen. according to the proper authorities of the said State, Fifty
Rifles, to be furnished from Shreveport in the State of Texas, charged
to the Army of Tennessee upon the books of Ramsdell & Rhine in

[illegible]

the County of Colorado. State of Texas on the 30th day July 1858. and
does hereby authorize and direct the said
Hazel Augustine, duly sworn to the State and delivered him to the Sheriff of the
County of Colorado.

The State of Texas

In Testimony whereof I have
hereunto Signed my name and
caused the Great Seal of the
State to be affixed at Austin.
this the Twenty Fourth day of
January A.D. 1862. and in
the Year of the Independence of
Texas the Twenty Sixth.

P. H. Lubbock

Secretary of State.

C. L. West
Chief Clerk

Executive Department
Austin, January 24th 1862.

Secretary of State
Austin Texas

Sir

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the Requisition of the Governor of Kentucky
for the delivery to him of Hazel Augustine
charged with the crime of Stealing Negroes
and have issued my warrant for the arrest
of the said Augustine

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin, Texas January 24th 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the Requisition of the Governor of Kentucky
for the delivery to him of Hazel Augustine charged with the crime of Stealing Negroes
and have issued my warrant for the arrest of the said Augustine

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
F. R. Lubbock

60

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Texas

To All to whom these Presents shall Come Greeting!

Know Ye, That I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and full Confidence in the Wisdom and patriotism, Fidelity and Capacity of Mrs. Respecta Anne Florella and Authorize and empower her to establish agencies in such Counties in this State as she may deem necessary for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the Confederate States now in the field, and to appoint such Agents as she may deem necessary to aid her in the discharge of the duties of her said Office, and to remove them at pleasure, and to do and perform all and every thing whatsoever that may be necessary and proper to be done in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as I might or could do if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Agent shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin this 7th day of January A.D. 1863. and of the Independence of Texas the 27th

By the Governor

C. S. West

Secretary of State

F. R. Lubbock

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Texas.

To All to Whom these Presents shall Come Greeting!

Know Ye, that I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and full Confidence in the Patriotism and Fidelity and Capacity of Mrs. J. Florella Nance Constituted and appointed and do by these Presents Constitute and appoint Mrs. Florella Nance an Agent for the Establishment of the Hospital Fund, for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of Texas in the Confederate Army under the provisions of the Act approved January 8th and 13th A.D. 1862. giving and hereby granting to her in the said Mrs. F. Florella Nance full power and authority as above to exercise and discharge all and Singular such duties, rights, obligations and liberty under the Constitution and Laws of this State incident or appertaining. To have and to hold the Same with all and

every the Immunities and Powers, Prerogatives, and Emoluments thereto belonging for and during the full Term and time of his said Appointment

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Subscribed my Name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 30th day of January A.D. 1862. and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Sixth

The State of Texas

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. L. Hill

Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin January 30th 1862

(Confidential)

C. L. Hill
Sec. of State
Austin Texas

I have this day appointed Andrew Edwards a Notary Public in & for Morgan County, in place of Nathan Edwards resigned by mistake

Please issue the necessary letter of

Very Respectfully

F. R. Lubbock

62.

(Exemption (?) Certificate
Dated ... 1862

On Office
Adjutant General
Cape Fear

(Representation)

(The Petition of [illegible]
Inhabitants [illegible]
[illegible] the Town)

Whereas on the 15th day of January 1862 the Legislature of the State of Carolina passed an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of Companies of Volunteers and for the defence of the County when and [illegible] in this Act" ratified the 27th day of May 1861 and further amended with [illegible] thereto relating to volunteers, we should be grateful if [illegible] (1) and be it enacted by authority and [illegible] the Town of [illegible] Thousand Dollars

Now therefore I [illegible] Governor of the State of North Carolina in pursuance of said Act, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all persons in this State, who are liable [illegible] any public Arms of the State or any [illegible] to deliver such Arms to the Chief Justice of the County where such persons reside [illegible] the Chief Justices of the several Counties of this State are required and requested to have the Proclamation published in the several County Courts [illegible] to report to the Adjutant General's Office, at Charleston as soon as possible, all the arms so delivered to them and [illegible] to report to the proper Brigadiers in their respective Counties and to the District attorneys of their several Districts all persons & Arms and ammunition refusing or neglecting to surrender the same And as it is highly important, at this time that all the State Arms now collected throughout the State in every part, should be retained together (1) to be used for the defence of the State all persons [illegible] are hereby enjoined, to cooperate with the legal authorities in their several Counties, in recovering and securing such Arms, in the manner [illegible] for by the above Act, and reporting to the Council they all persons willfully refusing the same.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand

The State of Texas

Known unto All Men by These Presents:

Whereas, I, Governor of the State of Texas, did on the 3rd day of February A.D. 1862, and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Forty Sixth;

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor:

C. De Bell

Secretary of State

"The State Gazette" and "Houston Telegraph" will insert for four times and forward accounts to this Department for settlement.

The State of Texas

Proclamation for the State of Texas by the Governor of Texas

Whereas there is a vacancy in the Office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District caused by the death of the Hon. Thomas H. Duggan late Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Texas, and whereas, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby order an election to be held on the Second Monday in March A.D. 1862, to fill the vacancy in said office. The qualified voters of said District are hereby notified to meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective precincts, and then and there proceed to vote for a District Judge for the said District, and the returns thereof made according to law.

Given under my hand at the City of Austin this the Eighth day of January A.D. 1862.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor:

C. De Bell

Secretary of State.

(obtained a decree made in pursuance
of the decree of this Court of the 7th June
Eighteen hundred and Seventeen, and
by W. H. D. Greenleaf, William Wilkins and
Wm. H. Winthrop

(obtained a decree made in pursuance
of the decree of this Court of the 7th June
Eighteen hundred and Seventeen, and
by W. H. D. Greenleaf, William Wilkins and
Wm. H. Winthrop

facts to show.

Oath of Office for the Clerk of the District Court

(Oath to be taken by Deputy Clerk)

I, [illegible], do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, impartially and honestly perform all the duties required of me as Deputy Clerk of the District Court of [illegible] County, Texas, and will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Texas, so help me God.

[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of [illegible] A.D. 18[illegible].

[illegible]
Notary Public

Executive Department
Austin Texas Feb 14. 1862.

G. T. Wells
Secty of State
Austin Texas
Sir

I have this day appointed C. F. Mitchell as One of the Board of Trustees for the Lunatic and Deaf Asylums of the State of Texas vice Mc A. Taylor Jr resigned. You are to file this in your office as the proper evidence of the fact.

Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Texas

To All to Whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting:

Know Ye That C. F. Mitchell of the County of the State of Texas, having Qualified and filed Bond as required by the Laws and Constitution of this State, and the Appointment of C. F. Mitchell as a Trustee of the Lunatic and Deaf Asylums of the State of Texas vice M. A. Taylor, Jr. resigned, Giving and hereby granting to him the said C. F. Mitchell full power and authority to enter upon and discharge all the duties, rights, obligations and trusts under the Constitution and Laws of this said Office incident or appertaining. To have and to hold the same with all and every the immunities and Powers Prerogatives and Emoluments thereunto belonging, for and during the full end and term of his said appointment.

The State of Texas

In Testimony Whereof I, F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Texas to be affixed at Austin this the 14th day of February A. D. 1862, and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor
G. T. Wells
Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin 15th February 1862.

C. O. Wait
Secy of State.
Austin Texas.

Dear Sir. I have this day made the following Notarial Appointments viz- for

Harrison County		John Wolverton Jr.	a Reappointment
"	"	H. P. Miller	"
"	"	James M Perry	vice John W Taylor
"	"	W. W Pharr	" R Hadley
"	"	L. F Dumas	an Original Appointment
Fannin	"	H H Kinney	a Reappointment
Cameron	"	Roman F. Menchaca	vice P. C Buford
Milam	"	John Deavours	" John F Paschall
"	"	Robert McKenzie	an Original appointment
Trinity	"	A L Trimble	" " "
San Saba	"	Fannin Trawbridge	" " "

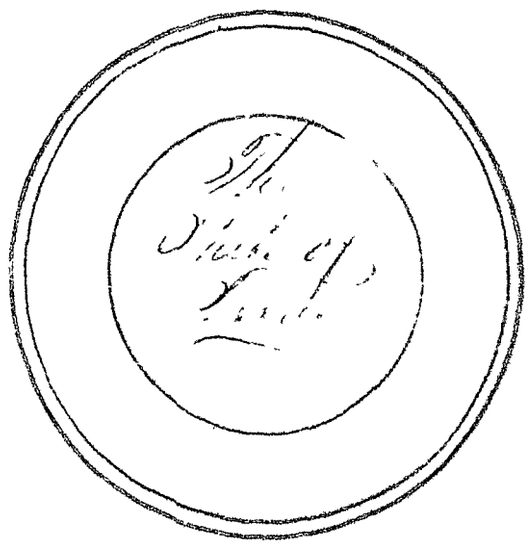
Please issue to them letters of appointment.
Respectfully
F. R Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin 15th. February 1862.

C. O. Wait
Secy of State

Dear Sir I have this day appointed T. O. Leach to Succeed A. L. Ball as Notary Public for Panola County Texas Please issue to him evidence of the fact

Respectfully.
F. R. Lubbock



C. L. Best

Executive Department
Austin February 2d. 1863

To the Sheriff
or any Constable
of Travis County
Greeting

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Texas Almanac for the year 1863 the following proclamation of the Governor of this State, to wit:

Executive Department
Austin February 2d. 1863

To the Sheriff
or any Constable
of Travis County
Greeting

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Texas Almanac for the year 1863 the following proclamation of the Governor of this State, to wit:

Executive Department
Austin February 2d. 1863

To the Sheriff
or any Constable
of Travis County
Greeting

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published in the Texas Almanac for the year 1863 the following proclamation of the Governor of this State, to wit:

The State of Texas

C. L. West

The State of Texas

C. L. West

The State of Texas

C. A. West
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

C. A. West
Secretary of State

Table Relative to Different Counties in Illinois for 1850

Counties	Whole No.	Under 1 year	Under 2 years	Scattering	Counties	Whole No.	Under 1 year	Under 2 years	Scattering
Adams	53		6		Jasper				
Alexander					Jefferson				
Bureau					Jersey				
Calhoun					Jo Daviess	585	57	51	
Cass					Johnson	1111		11	
Champaign	15				Kane	111		11	
Christian	15				Kankakee	11		11	
Clark	25				Kendall				
Clay	111	11			Knox	111	11	11	
Clinton	111	11	10		Lake	111	11	11	
Coles	111	11	111	2	La Salle				
Cook	111	11			Lawrence				
Crawford	11	11			Lee	111	11	11	
Cumberland	11	11	1		Livingston				
De Kalb	11	11	1		Logan	111	11	11	
De Witt	11	11			Macon	111	11	11	
Dupage	11	11	1		Macoupin	111	11	11	
Edgar	111	11	11		Madison	111	11	11	
Edwards	11	11			Marion				
Effingham	11	11			Marshall				
Fayette	111	11	11		Mason				
Fulton	111	11	11		Massac				
Gallatin					McDonough	111	11	11	
Greene	111	11	11		McHenry	111	11	11	
Grundy	11	11			McLean	111	11	11	
Hamilton					Menard				
Hancock	111	11	11		Mercer				
Henderson					Monroe				
Henry	111	11	11		Montgomery	111	11	11	
Iroquois	111	11	11		Morgan	111	11	11	
Jackson	111	11	11		Moultrie				
Jo Daviess	111	11	11		Ogle	111	11	11	
Johnson	111	11	11		Peoria	111	11	11	
Kane	111	11	11		Perry				
Kankakee	11	11	11		Piatt				
Kendall	11	11	11		Pike	111	11	11	
Knox	111	11	11		Pope				
Lake	111	11	11		Pulaski				
La Salle	111	11	11		Putnam				
Lawrence	111	11	11		Randolph	111	11	11	
Lee	111	11	11		Richland				
Livingston	111	11	11		Rock Island	111	11	11	
Logan	111	11	11		Saline				
Macon	111	11	11		Sangamon	111	11	11	
Macoupin	111	11	11		Schuyler				
Madison	111	11	11		Scott				
Marion					Shelby				
Marshall					St Clair	111	11	11	
Mason					Stark				
Massac					Stephenson	111	11	11	
McDonough	111	11	11		Tazewell	111	11	11	
McHenry	111	11	11		Union				
McLean	111	11	11		Vermilion	111	11	11	
Menard					Wabash				
Mercer					Warren				
Monroe					Washington				
Montgomery	111	11	11		Wayne				
Morgan	111	11	11		White				
Moultrie					Whiteside	111	11	11	
Ogle	111	11	11		Will	111	11	11	
Peoria	111	11	11		Williamson				
Perry					Winnebago	111	11	11	
Piatt					Woodford	111	11	11	
Pike	111	11	11		Green River				

Counties | Shelter | Jordan | Santa Ana | Santa Rosa | Counties | Shelter | Jordan | Santa | Santa Rosa

No. 1411.

[illegible]

E. R. Lathrop

The State of Texas

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, according to law, a certificate, signed by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the Seal of State, has been issued on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1863, in the Name and Behalf of said State, by which certificate it appears that the sum of Seventy-seven Thousand Dollars has been appropriated for the purpose of paying the Interest on the Bonds of said State, issued under the Act of the Legislature of said State, approved January 31st, 1862, and the Governor of said State is required to cause the Bonds to be prepared, and to issue the same to the Treasurer of said State, to be delivered by him to the Holders of Coupons for Interest, due on the Bonds of said State, issued under the Act aforesaid, on the 1st day of July, 1863, and the Treasurer is required to receive the Coupons for Interest, due on the Bonds of said State, issued under the Act aforesaid, on the 1st day of July, 1863, and to deliver the Bonds of said State, issued under the Act aforesaid, in exchange for

Certificate of Marriage
Between Alexander Mitchell
and Mary Ann Mitchell

I hereby certify that I did on the 18th day of October 1862 at the residence of the bride's father in Lawrence County Ohio duly solemnize the rites of matrimony between Alexander Mitchell and Mary Ann Mitchell

Witness my hand this 18th day of October 1862

Chas. W. Scott
Minister of the Gospel

Certificate of Marriage
Between Alexander Mitchell
and Mary Ann Mitchell

I hereby certify that I did on the 18th day of October 1862 at the residence of the bride's father in Lawrence County Ohio duly solemnize the rites of matrimony between Alexander Mitchell and Mary Ann Mitchell

Witness my hand this 18th day of October 1862

Chas. W. Scott
Minister of the Gospel

16

Executive Department
Austin Texas April 25th 1862.

Hon. E. W. Cave
Secy of State
Austin Texas.

Dear Sir.

I have this day appointed Mr Silas Woodson, a Notary Public in and for the County of Montgomery State of Texas to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure to qualify of Mr Wesley Ellis of Carolina he having gone to the West.

Please issue the usual letter of appointment

Very Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas April 25th 1862

Hon. E. W. Cave
Secy of State
Austin Texas.

Dear Sir

I have this day appointed Mr Edwin F. Dimmick a Notary Public in and for the County of Montgomery State of Texas for four years in lieu, his bond having expired. Please issue the usual letter of appointment

Very Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin. May 15th 1862.

Hon. L. S. West
Secretary of State

Dear Sir

I have this day appointed Geo. H. Nixon a Notary Public in and for the County of Dear. State of Texas vice C. S. Mounts deceased to this County.

You will send the necessary letter of Notification.

Yours Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
F. R. Lubbock

Return Roturn. Of Anson of the Seventh Sup Dist March 10th 1862

Counties	Wm A Baker	M. A. Dooley	P. J. Smith
Hunter	389	1	6
Pinon	125	16	101
Morgan	68.	28.	152
Mason	95	585	51.
Cadwalon	462	84	184.
Total	1139	714	494.

I L. S. West Secretary of State, F. R. Lubbock Governor and A. J. Hamilton Attorney General, do hereby certify, that we proceeded to open and count the returns of votes made to the Secretary of State according to Law, On this the 10th day of May A.D. 1862, as found at an Election held in the Several Counties, comprising the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Texas - On the Tenth day of March A.D. 1862. for a District Judge of said Seventh Judicial District and that the above Table is a correct Statement of the votes so returned -

C. S. West
F. R. Lubbock

No. 5.

The State of Texas

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of Texas, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain true and correct copies of the returns received by this Department of the votes given for the several persons voted for at the General Election held throughout the State on the first Tuesday in November, A.D. 1863, for the following officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Western District, Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern District, District Judge for the Eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Third Judicial District, District Judge for the Second Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Tenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eleventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Twelfth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fourteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventeenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Nineteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Twentieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirtieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Thirty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fortieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Forty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fiftieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Fifty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixtieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Sixty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Seventy-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eightieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Eighty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninetieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Ninety-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundredth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and First Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Second Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Tenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eleventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twelfth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Thirteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fourteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventeenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Nineteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twentieth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred 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Forty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixtieth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventieth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-first Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-second Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eightieth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth 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Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventeenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twentieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fortieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Eightieth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Eighty-first Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Eighty-second Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Eighty-third Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Judicial District, District Judge for the Two Hundred and 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Hundred

No 38. The County of Harris will elect One Representative
No 40 The County of Navarro will elect One Representative.
No 111 The County of Denton will elect one Representative vice H. M. Daniels.
No 48 The County of Hamilton will elect One Representative.
No 51. The County of Montgomery will elect One Representative.
No 56 The County of Travis and Williamson will elect One Representative and make returns to the Chief Justice of Williamson County
No 58 The County of Caldwell Hays and Blanco will elect One Representative and make returns to the Chief Justice of Caldwell County.
No 64. The County of Jones will elect one Representative.
No 67. The Counties of Gillespie, Kerr Kendall, Bexar, Uvalde, Edwards, and Comanche will elect One Representative and make returns to the Chief Justice of Gillespie County.
No 76. The Counties of Hall, Roberts, Dooly, and Briscoe will elect One Representative, and make returns to the Chief Justice of Roberts County.

The Chief Justices of Counties comprising this Districts and Representative Districts, where vacancies are known to exist, will order elections to fill said vacancies in accordance with the statute.

The Chief Justices of the Circuit Counties, as early hereafter as necessary, will give due notice, and cause precincts to be opened at the several Precincts of their respective Counties on the third first Monday (the 4th day) of August A.D. 1862 for the Election of the aforesaid State and District officers, and for such County officers in their respective Counties, as are also required by law to be elected. They will make Separate duplicate returns of said Elections, to wit One for State and District Officers, and another for County Officers carefully sealed up, One of which they will transmit by the Post of Government, directed to the "Secretary of State" and endorsed. "Election Returns of County for " (as the case may be) the other they will deposit in the office of the County Clerk of the County Court.

For County Officers, the names of those only who are elected and qualify, with the date of qualification, need be returned to the Secretary of State.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 15th day of May A.D. 1862 and the 26th year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh.

The State of Texas

By the Governor
O. S. West
Secretary of State

F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,
Austin, May 1862.

To the Executive Authorities of the State of Arkansas:

Whereas it is represented by the annexed documents, which are legally certified to be authentic that Robert Tankerston, of the County of Colorado, in the State of Texas, stands charged with the murder of One Reese Fannon, on the 16th day of February A.D. 1862, committed in the State of Texas, and County aforesaid and whereas it has been represented that the said Robert Tankerston, has fled from justice and taken refuge in the State of Arkansas.

I, Francis R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States, demand the surrender, of the said Reese Tankerston and all persons from justice and that he be delivered to D.C. Holliday, who is hereby appointed the agent, in the part of the State to receive the said Robert Tankerston.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Austin this the day of May A.D. 1862: and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty-Seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor
A. S. Walt Secy of State

Confederate States of America
State of Texas
To F. R. Lubbock,
Governor of the State of Texas

Sir. The Power and by the Authority of the State of Texas you are hereby requested to cause to be arrested Robert Tankerston, charged with the murder of one Reese Fannon, on the 16th day of February A.D. 1862, committed in the State of Texas and County aforesaid and upon information having been received that the said Robert Tankerston, has fled from justice and taken refuge in the State of Arkansas.

I, Francis R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States, demand the surrender of the said Robert Tankerston and all persons from justice and that he be delivered to D.C. Holliday, who is hereby appointed the agent, in the part of the State to receive the said Robert Tankerston.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Austin this the day of May A.D. 1862: and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty-Seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor
A. S. Walt Secretary of State.

82.

A Proclamation

By the Governor of the State of Texas

(Whereas) The Governor of Texas has been informed that numerous depredations, consisting of burglaries and larcenies, have been committed upon the property of citizens of Texas, and that the perpetrators of these crimes have escaped from the Confederate forces and the fugitives are now at large in this State; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Executive to use all the means in his power for the protection of the property of citizens of Texas, and for the punishment of crime; and

Whereas, It is believed that the citizens of Texas will cheerfully aid the Executive in the execution of the laws, when called upon to do so; and

Whereas, It is the duty of all good citizens to assist in the execution of the laws, and to aid in the suppression of crime; and

Whereas, The Governor has been informed that many persons who have been exempted from military service by the Conscript Law, and by the Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, have left their homes and gone to the Brazos River, and other portions of the State, for the purpose of avoiding the performance of their duties to the Government, and of escaping the service required of them by the Conscript Law; and

Whereas, It is believed that many of these persons have left their homes for the purpose of committing depredations upon the property of citizens of Texas, and that they are now engaged in the commission of crimes in the counties of Brazoria, Matagorda, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Jefferson, Orange, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Panola, Harrison, Rusk, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Walker, Grimes, Madison, Leon, Anderson, Henderson, Smith, Van Zandt, Kaufman, Ellis, Navarro, Limestone, Freestone, Robertson, Brazos, Burleson, Milam, Williamson, Bell, Lampasas, Coryell, Hamilton, Bosque, Falls, Hill, McLennan, Limestone, Leon

The State of Texas

By the Governor

Whereas, It has been made known to the Executive of Texas that Intoxicating Liquors are manufactured and sold in violation of the Laws of the State, and that such Liquors are dangerous to the health and morals of the people, and that the manufacture and sale of such Liquors is calculated to impair the efficiency of the Militia of the State, and to endanger the peace and safety of the State, and whereas, the Governor of the State of Texas is authorized by the Constitution and Laws of the State to call upon the Executive of such other States as may be necessary to suppress Insurrection, and to call upon the Militia of the State to execute the Laws of the State, and to suppress Insurrection, and to repel Invasion

511.

The State of Texas

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A.D. 1[illegible] there was issued by the Secretary of State of the State of Texas, a certificate of incorporation to the [illegible] Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas, for the purpose of [illegible] and

Whereas, it appears from the records of this office that the said corporation has complied with the requirements of the law and is entitled to a charter;

Now, therefore, I, [illegible], Secretary of State of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby issue this charter to the said corporation, and declare it entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the laws of this State upon corporations of this character.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused the seal of my office to be affixed at the City of Austin, this the [illegible] day of [illegible] A.D. 1[illegible].

The State of Texas

Secretary of State

O. L. West

Secretary of State

Election Returns for Mayor and Municipal Officers
1st day of April A.D. 1862.

Counties	C. C. Walker	A. N. Durant	H. N. Scott	W. P. Daniels	Scattering
Lincoln	255	1	1		255
Waldo	251	3	1	3	61
Penobscot					
Hancock					
Piscataquis	4		4		40
Washington	2	111	84	5	8
Kennebec	181	10		82	32
Somerset	201	96	6	69	28
Total	896	96	96	159	345

Majority

551	896	96	96	159

State of Maine.

Executive Department

I, Lot M. Morrill, Governor of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the votes given and returned for Mayor and Municipal Officers in the several Counties in said State, on the first Monday of April A.D. 1862, as appears from the returns of the same, on file in the Secretary of State's office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. Given at the Council Chamber in Augusta, this tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

L. M. Morrill

By the Governor

C. L. Bell
Secretary of State.

Attest Secretary

The State of Texas

I, P. M. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that from an examination of the returns made to the Secretary of State, according to law, of the votes given for District Judges of the 13th Judicial District of said State, at an Election held on the Second day of April A.D. 1862, in the several Counties composing said District, it appears that J. C. Walker received the highest number of votes given for said Office, and I hereby declare that said J. C. Walker, has been duly elected to said Office

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 7th day of June A.D. 1862; and in the 26th Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Sixth

P. M. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. S. West

Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation By the Governor:

Whereas the Order for an Election for District Attorney in and for Judicial District No 13 was omitted in the General Election Proclamation of the 12th of May

Now Therefore I, P. M. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby order and direct that an Election be held in the Several Counties composing Judicial District No 13 for a District Attorney for said District, at the Same time and in all respects in accordance with the aforesaid General Election Proclamation

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my Name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin, this the 13th day of June A D 1862; and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Seventh

P. M. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. S. West

Sec'y of State.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

$300 Reward!!

Whereas it has been made known to me that One Turner County on the 17th day of May A.D. 1862 did One Joseph Hearon in the County of Burleson State aforesaid, and fled Turner County made his escape and is now at large

Now Therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of $300. for the arrest and safe delivery of said James Hearon to the Sheriff of Travis County at the Seat of Government

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 11th day of June A.D. 1862, and in the year of the Independence of Texas.

The State of Texas

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

C. A. Pelt

Secretary of State

Description.

Said James Hearon is about 32 years of age, about five 6 inches in height heavy built set, has light hair florid Complexion, blue grey eyes, and formerly lived at Lampasas Springs.

The State of Texas.

By the Governor

Special Proclamation

Whereas there is a vacancy in the Office of District Attorney of the 7th Judicial District, occasioned by the resignation of L. D. Armstrong Esq. Therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby order and direct that an Election take place to fill said vacancy, on Monday the 4th day of August A.D. 1862 and the returns to be made in accordance with the General Election Proclamation of the 18th of May.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my Name and Caused to be affixed the Seal of the State at Austin, this the 14th day of June A.D. 1862, and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty Seventh

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. A. Pelt Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin May June 10 1862

Hon. E. W. Cave
Secretary of State
Austin Texas

Sir. I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the proceedings of Travis County, State of Texas, when I request the Governor's Election time. Letter of appointment

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Executive Department
Austin June 10th 1862

Hon. E. W. Cave
Secretary of State
Austin Texas

Sir I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the proceedings of Williamson County, in relation to the Election held for said County, State of Texas, on the 2nd Monday in August last. Please issue Letter of appointment.

Very respectfully

P. M. Luckett

Executive Department
Austin June 20th 1862

W. C. Chalmers
Austin

Dear Sir You will please receive at this Office, the Journals of the House of Representatives of the 9th Legislature of the State of Texas, together with an Index of the Same as they are numbered for Publication.

Very respectfully.

C. T. Keen
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas

By His Excellency By the Governor.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that there is on record in the Office of Representatives in the Executive of this State, from the 63rd Representative District of the County of Travis, Sworn and Subscribed to the Constitution of the State of Texas, and the Constitution of the United States, by Wm. Pitts Ballinger, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, on the 3rd day of June A.D. 1862; and whereas it appears from the Returns of the Election held on the 1st Monday in August A.D. 1863, that the said Wm. Pitts Ballinger was duly elected to the office of Representative from the 63rd Representative District of the County of Travis, for the term of two years from the 1st day of November A.D. 1863;

Now, therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, declaring the said Wm. Pitts Ballinger duly elected as aforesaid, and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the office to which he has been elected.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 22nd day of June A.D. 1863, and in the 18th year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. S. West

Secretary of State

The State of Texas

By His Excellency By the Governor

Whereas, It has been made known to me that there is on record in the Office of Representatives in the Executive of the State of Texas, from the 63rd Representative District of the County of Travis, Sworn and Subscribed to the Constitution of the United States, by Wm. Pitts Ballinger, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, on the 3rd day of June A.D. 1862; and whereas it appears from the Returns of the Election held on the 1st Monday in August A.D. 1863, that the said Wm. Pitts Ballinger was duly elected to the office of Representative from the 63rd Representative District of the County of Travis, for the term of two years from the 1st day of November A.D. 1863;

Now, therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the Powers in me vested by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, declaring the said Wm. Pitts Ballinger duly elected as aforesaid, and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the office to which he has been elected.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 22nd day of June A.D. 1863, and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-Seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

C. S. West

Secretary of State

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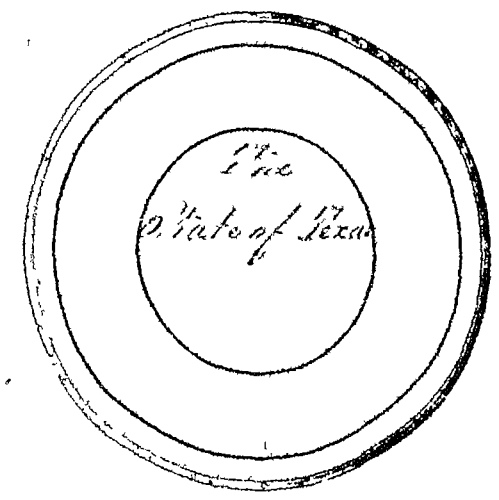
State of Texas.

Whereas On the 5th of March A.D. 1856. the Honorable Peter Hansborough Bell Governor of Texas by the Critical Circumstances of Texas in said State, were Authorized, to Issue Letters and Commissions in the State Penitentiary for the term of three Years, and Whereas said Letters have been superseded by the Constitution of Texas, and Whereas the Honorable Elisha Pease Governor of said State, by the Constitution and Laws of said State, is Invested with full powers of the Board of Pardons, and Whereas the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary is now and after January shall have been brought to his notice to release the State Convict Whitehead in consideration of said Convict



By the Governor.

C. L. West

Secretary of State

Now Therefore I Hardeman Bissett Governor of Texas by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do hereby Remit the Balance of the Term of Imprisonment of the said Convict Whitehead

Given under my hand at the City of Austin this the 15th day of June A.D. 1857 and of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Second.

P. H. Bell

To His Excellency
Governor of Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed
M. Shaw Notary Public in and
for the County of Navarro, State of Texas, this Commission
to run during the pleasure of the Governor

I have also issued letters of appointment
this day to the above

C. M. Cruthfield

To the Secretary of State

Sir

I have this day appointed
M. Shaw Notary Public in and
for the County of Navarro, State of Texas, this Commission
to run during the pleasure of the Governor

I have also issued letters of appointment
this day to the above

C. M. Cruthfield

Grant Proclamation By the Governor

Whereas there is a vacancy in the office of Representative in the Legislature of the State of Texas for Representative District Composed of the counties of Ellis and Navarro

Now Therefore I O. M. Roberts Governor of the State of Texas do direct the Speaker of the House of Representatives to order an election to be held in said Representative District on the first Monday in August next, it being the fifth day of said month, and in all respects in accordance with the General Election Laws of the State of Texas

In Witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin this the 2nd day of June A. D. 1862: and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Seventy-Seventh

C. M. Cruthfield

The State of Texas

By the Governor
C. L. Neal
Secretary of State

Executive Department.
Austin August 12th 1862

Hon. E. S. West
Secretary of State.
Austin Texas

Sir I have this day appointed
J. Sweeny of Honey Comb, a Notary Public in and for said
County vice J. Jones deceased.

Please record the within appointment.
Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Dept.
Austin August 15th 1862.

Hon. E. S. West
Secy of State
Austin Texas

Sir I have this day appointed
Santiago A. Notary Public in and for the County of Washington. he being recommended.

Please record the within appointment.
Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department.
Austin. August 16. 1862.

To the
Hon. E. S. West
Secy of State.
Austin. Texas

Sir I have this day appointed C. R. Smith
of Jacksonville, in the County of Cherokee, a Notary Public in and for said County vice T. J. Briggs.

Please record the within appointment.
Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin, August 19th 1862

To Hon. E. D. West
Secy of State
Austin, Texas

Sir

I have the day appointed Notices
Elections, A Notary Public in and for each County of Said
-ection. State of Texas pro Juan D. Conrad.
Commissions letter of appointment.
Very respectfully
Your obt Servant
F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor Proclamation By the Governor.

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the Office of District Attorney in and
for the 10th Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Ellis,
Johnson, Parker, Hunt, Collin Kaufman and Van Zandt
occasioned by the resignation of Hugh Broadnax

Now, Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Gov
-ernor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power in me vested
do hereby order and direct that an Election be held in the several
Counties composing said District to fill said vacancy
On — Monday the 3rd day of November A.D. 1862. —
The Chief Justices of the several Counties composing said Dis-
-trict (or any two County Commissioners if necessary) in said
said Election to be held and returns thereof to be made to the
Secretary of State according to law.

In Testimony Whereof I
have hereunto Signed my name and af-
-fixed the Great Seal of the State, at
Austin, this the 23d day of August
A.D. 1862, and in the year of the
Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh.
F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor
C. N. West
Secretary of State

51.

State Department of Illinois.
Springfield March 8th 1862.

C. H. Cushing
Houston Texas

Dear Sir.

Your favor of March 4th
and March 6th both came to hand to day — the Sum of $3.28
Cents your endorsed bill as corrected and made out according to law
& the bill was accepted when received and was affirmed by me for
the above amount and the bill with your letter accompanying same to State
Auditor's office and draft thereon filed as voucher for the claim in the
Comptroller Office — In regard to the contract for the General Laws
We accept your bid in favor of March 6th if you fully understand
it, as we think we do, it includes of course, folding, cutting, trimming
and stitching or does it not? We will write you "Copy" in a few
days and continue to furnish it at the rate of 20 or 30 pages a week
We shall expect you to do the work with all possible dispatch, and
of course if the war reaches our coast, we will cheerfully grant
extension of time — As to reading proof, I expect I will have
to get some one to read for me for a while as the Secretaire
in Houston P. if he is I would like to get him to read proof
for me, for a while — and would pay him a fair price for the labor
he has on the Subject — I will send you a copy of the Statutes,
and also with the copy Some general directions as to the
Manner of printing the laws to be arranged in chapter as formerly
and the index. I will prepare for you when I come down —
If Secretaire declines to correct the proof, you must employ for
me a good legal to read proof, until I can make some other
arrangement, and I will pay him a fair price for his labor
and trouble — this I must do, so that, when you once commence
there may be no delay, on account of reading the proof.

Yours &c

C. L. Wells

Secretary of State
& Supt of Pub. Printing

State Department
August 2nd 1862

Governor S. R. Curtin
Erie

Your kind and cordial letter of Monday last in response to mine of May 2d tendering my resignation of the Office of Secretary of State, has been before me for some time, during a most important public business connected with the welfare of the State it became necessary for me to visit Washington at the time of the threatened bombardment, and after that to accompany Your Excellency to be in attendance in my official capacity on the Congress of Governors then assembled. Pressing duties and the claims of public business of many kinds, unintermitting upon my time, have again hindered my tendering my resignation to take effect. On the Inauguration of this day I feel that no apology is necessary for again bespeaking the acceptance of the resignation and requesting Your Excellency, into which I have always been treated by you, and to make your influence in your Political home in behalf of the United State.

I remain Very respectfully Yours.

(Signed) C. O. Hall

Officers should be arrived, as such elections surely reflect the full sense of the Community - To do this it might be well except for the County Seats, in case of a vacancy in any County office to appoint some one to fill the office until the next August Election

This is even the law with regards to Assessors and Collectors and County Surveyors, and might be they will be excluded to all other County offices, then under the Constitution of the State it would be competent for the County Court to appoint them temporarily and to limit their term of Service until the next General Election.

Very Respectfully Submitted
(Signed) C S Reed
Secretary of State

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Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Sept 8 1862.

Hon. W. P. Zuber
Secretary of State
Austin

Sir

You are hereby officially and respectfully requested to procure and send to this office upon the receipt of this Office.

Yours very respectfully

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Sept 9, 1862

Hon. W. P. Zuber.
Secy of State.
Austin Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed Francis Brunet of Blanco, Kendall County, a Notary Public in and for said County, vice Richard Coffee resigned

Please issue the usual letter of appointment

Yours respt.
Jno H Reagan
Pro tem

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Sept 9, 1862

Hon. W. P. Zuber
Secy of State.
Austin. Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed Joseph G. Mooney of Christian, Dewitt County, Texas a Notary Public in and for said County, vice Sam. G. Cooley.

Please issue the necessary letter of appointment

Yours very respt.
Jno H Reagan
Pro tem

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation. By the Governor.

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the Office of Senator in and for the 19th Senatorial District - Composed of the Counties of Bell, McLennan, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Limestone, Anderson, Hamilton & Coryell. occasioned by the resignation of Gen. T. H. Bates.

Now, I, Francis R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby Order and direct that an Election be held on the First Monday - 3rd day of November A.D 1862 - to fill said vacancy.

The Chief Justices of the several Counties, composing said District, (Mary Ford County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held, and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State, according to law.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and Caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this the 11th day of September, A.D. 1862: and in the Years of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty-Seventh

By the Governor
F. R. Lubbock

H. J. Jones
Secretary of State.

State of Texas
Executive Department
Austin, (D. Sept. 11th 1862.

I, Thos. H. Duval, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Proclamation

Thos. H. Duval
Secretary of State

Department of State
Austin September 15th 1862

James B. Morris
Sir.

You are hereby appointed Chief Clerk of this Department. You will enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office forthwith

R. J. Townes
Secretary of State

I James B. Morris do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Clerk in the State Department according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of this State and of the Confederate States so long as Texas may remain a part of that Confederacy, and that since the 2nd day of March A.D. 1861 I being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge or aided advised or assisted any person thus offending So help me God!

This 15th day of September A.D. 1862 James B. Morris
Subscribed and sworn to before me the
15th September 1862. In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and affix my official seal

L.S.

A. P. P. Leo Dep.

Executive Department
Austin Texas Sept. 18. 1862

Hon R. J. Townes
Secry of State
Austin, Texas

Sir,

I have this day appointed Thomas P. Hall of Winchester in the County of Fayette, a Notary Public in and for said county vice Thomas P Hall. Please issue the necessary letter of appointment

I am
Yours very respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas Sept. 20. 1862

Hon R. J. Townes
Secry of State
Austin Texas
Sir.

I have this day appointed John Maxwell of Lamar County a Notary Public in and for said County vice F. Miles elected Chief Justice.

Please issue the necessary letter of Appointment

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
F. R. Lubbock

(circular)

Department of State
Austin September 1862

The election returns received at the State Department are so defective that it is deemed necessary to give some special instructions and forms to govern the Chief Justices in ordering and conducting elections and making returns.

I. The returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are required to be sent to Austin, directed "To the Speaker of the House of Representatives" (See Art. 650, Oldham & White's Digest)

II. The returns for State and District officers are required to be made to the Secretary of State, and are not to be opened until after the expiration of Sixty days from the time of election. (See Art 651 & 652 of the Digest.)

III. The returns for members of Congress and for Electors of President and Vice President are required to be made to the Secretary of State; the former cannot be opened until after the expiration of forty, and the latter twenty five days from the day of election (See Acts of April 8th 1861 page 44 & 45.)

IV. The returns for county officers and members of the Legislature are required to be made to the Secretary of State, for County officers, the returns simply show who were elected and the date of qualification; for Senator the number of votes cast for each candidate should be given, and so of the Representatives, if the District is composed of more than one county, but if composed of but one county the name of the person alone may be given.

V. The same returns must not include officers mentioned in any two of these Sections. The returns to this Department are to be directed to "The Secretary of State, Austin, Texas." and alee- tions must be endorsed "Election Returns of ..... County

for . . . . polling out the Counties and the offices. The returns should be made promptly; and if there is delay in the qualification of any county officer, the Chief Justice can make two returns. The christian name of the person elected should always be given and the name written very legibly. Where precincts are created, the number of the Precinct should also be given. In giving the number of votes, write it in words and figures.

VI. In making returns which are not to be opened immediately, you will also, at the same time report to the Secretary (informally) the result of said election. The law does not require this, but it is of importance to the public, as well as to the candidates to be advised of the general result of elections: and this is more particularly the case in regard to the election of Governor, as the vote is counted only seven days before the Inauguration.

VII. Whenever a State or District Officer, or member of Congress, should depart this life in your County, or otherwise vacate his office unknown to the Department, and whenever the office of Representative or Notary of the County becomes vacant, you will promptly notify the Secretary of State of the fact, and when returns are made of a special election to fill a vacancy in a county office, you will certify how and when the vacancy occurred.

VIII. You will cause these instructions and forms to be recorded in the minutes of your County Court, and it is hoped you will adhere thereto strictly.

R. J. Townes.
Secretary of State.

Form:

State of Texas } And now on this the ..... day of .....
County of ..... } at a County Court held for said County it is ordered that the following election Precincts be established in said County viz: No 1. at the Court House; No 2 at the House of ..... (designate the house at which the election is to be held.) And it is further ordered that the following named persons be appointed presiding officers for one year from this date viz: A. B. at precinct No 1 &c.

And it is further ordered, that the Chief Justice issue writs of election to said presiding officers.

[Writ]

The State of Texas to ..... Greeting: At a county court held for the County of ..... on the ..... day of ....., you were appointed presiding Officer for precinct No. .... of said County. Whenever an election is required to be held at said precinct you will appoint two judges and two clerks, who with yourself will constitute a board of managers to conduct the election. You will administer the oath to them that they will well and truly conduct said election without partiality or prejudice, and agreeably to law, according to the best of their skill and understanding; and you will take them the oath before a Justice of the Peace, if one be present, otherwise before one of the judges. The polls must not be opened before 9 o'clock A. M., nor finally closed before 4 o'clock P. M. and there must not be more than one adjournment, and that not to exceed one hour. Each of the clerks will write and number the name of each voter, and one of the managers should write upon the ticket the number corresponding with the number

on the Clerks List. If the voter is not entitled to vote for all the officers, the Clerk will write opposite his name the officers for whom he did vote. The Managers are bound by their oath to refrain from any attempt to discover for whom an elector voted, and to prevent others from the same. If a person offering to vote is objected to, or his right to vote is doubtful, the Managers will swear him to make true answers to the questions they may ask him, and then determine whether or not he is a qualified elector. After the polls are closed, the Managers will count the votes and make out a correct return under their hands, which must be sealed up and delivered to the Chief Justice, or other proper officer, or sent by some respectable person, who will swear that he received it from one of the Managers and that the seal has not since been broken. Forms will accompany this Act which will govern the Managers in discharging their duty.

Witness the Chief Justice of said County the .... day of ..... A. D. 186. and the seal of said Court.

L. S.

Form of return by managers

At an election held at precinct No. ..... in the County of ..... on the ... day of ..... for ..... according to the order of the Chief Justice of the County the presiding officer appointed ..... Judges and ..... Clerks, and he and they having taken the oath prescribed by law. The polls were opened, and the following electors appeared and voted viz:

No.	Names of Voters	Remarks

And the polls having been closed the Managers counted the votes, and the following is the result viz: .....

.....

To all of which we certify this the ... day of ..... A. D. 186.

A. B. Presiding officer
C. D.
E. F. Judges
G. H.
I. J. Clerks

To be sealed and directed to "The Chief Justice of ..... County" and endorsed "Election returns at precinct No. ..."

For County officers

A table showing who were elected County officers for ..... County at an election held in the County on the day of .... 186. and also showing the date of qualification of the persons elected. It also shows the result of the vote for Senator and Representative.

Names of persons elected	To what office	When qualified

For State and other offices

A table showing the names of the Candidates, the offices for which they were voted for, and the number of votes received by each of them at an election held in ..... County on the ... day of ..... 186.

Name of Candidate	For what office.	Number of Votes.

To all of which I ..... the Chief Justice of the County do certify under my hand and seal of the County Court of the County, the ..... day of ..... 186.

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Executive Department
Austin Sept 22. 1862

To the Executive Authority of the State of Mississippi:

Whereas it appears by the annexed documents which are hereto certified to be authentic that J. B. Fields of the County of Harrison in the State of Texas stands charged with and convicted of Larceny committed on the 6th day of October A.D. 1859 in the County and State aforesaid and information having been received that the said J. B. Fields has fled from justice and taken refuge in the State of Mississippi and that he has been arrested in said State and committed to the jail of Lowndes county;

Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas have thought proper in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States to demand the surrender of the said J. B. Fields as a fugitive from justice and that he be delivered to Col A. H. Crawford who is hereby appointed the agent on the part of the State to receive the said J. B. Fields

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Austin this 22nd day of September A.D. 1862 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh.

By the Governor
R. Simms
Sec'y of State

F. R. Lubbock
Governor

Secretary of State

Confederate States of America
State of Texas

By F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas: To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity diligence and ability of Col A. H. Crawford I do hereby appoint him agent on the part of this State to proceed to the State of Mississippi for the purpose of demanding and receiving from the proper authorities of the said State J. B. Fields a fugitive from justice from the State of Texas charged with and convicted of Larceny, and I do hereby authorize and direct the said Col A. H. Crawford to receive said fugitive, bring him to this State and deliver him to the Sheriff of Harrison County at the jail door.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Texas to be affixed at Austin this the twenty second day of September A. D. 1862 and in the year of the independence of Texas the twenty seventh.

By the Governor
R. J. Harris
Sec'y of State.

P. B. Ludbrook
Secretary of State

The State of Texas
Special proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the office of representative in the 9th Legislature of the State of Texas from representative district No 23 occasioned by the resignation of the Hon James H. Moseley:

Now therefore I P. H. Ludbrook Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the authority in me vested do order and direct that an election be held on the 2nd Monday of November next to fill said vacancy. The Chief Justices of the Counties composing said District or any two County Commissioners if necessary will cause said election to be held and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State according to law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the Twenty second day of September A.D. 1862 and of the independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh.

By the Governor
R. J. Harris
Sec'y of State

P. B. Ludbrook
Secretary of State

Election Returns For State Officers

Counties	Comptroller	Treasurer	Associate Justice Supreme Court					
	W. P. Johns	G. H. Randolph	G. F. Moore	R. A. Ivins	M. T. Long	J. J. Jennings	W. W. Willcox	Scattering
Anderson	632	628	20	604	2	19	2	00
Angelina	213	212	78	50	0	9	103	00
Atascosa	139	139	00	00	138	0	00	00
Austin	604	613	301	01	00	245	00	01
Bandera	58	58	00	00	58	00	00	00
Bastrop	346	367	201	41	50	211	25	00
Bee	93	92	27	00	02	48	14	00
Bell	335	335	169	07	59	67	03	00
Bexar	1050	1064	04	08	1044	08	00	00
Blanco	75	50	00	00	10	12	00	04
Bosque	198	183	10	79	00	75	10	00
Bowie	198	146	36	51	83	104	05	13
Brazoria	592	592	234	101	143	31	23	00
Brazos	104	102	00	00	49	32	00	00
Brown	16	16	06	00	00	07	00	00
Burleson	394	365	110	12	09	140	42	00
Burnet	182	187	94	03	28	23	00	00
Caldwell	329	341	184	79	07	24	11	00
Calhoun	345	296	54	07	05	123	20	108
Cameron	328	324	01	01	00	140	182	00
Carrizo	34	31	21	00	00	06	00	00
Cherokee	194	185	65	52	00	129	00	00
Clay								
Collin	651	642	18	398	11	47	35	00
Colorado	358	367	294	06	10	38	10	00
Comal	381	380						
Comanche	83	82	06	61	00	05	00	00
Cooke	98	100	66	00	02	08	03	00
Coryell	217	219	00	110	00	70	00	00
Dallas	282	281	102	105	209	111	00	00
Davis	91	75	06	88	28	00	54	00
Denton	386	386	71	141	71	09	00	00
De Witt	303	301	123	10	27	133	04	05
Ellis	221	218	76	131	60	00	00	00
El Paso								
Erath	48	35	08	13	00	00	00	00
Falls	186	124	05	141	00	26	02	00
Fannin	206	199	18	78	00	01	03	00
Fayette	588	594	366	104	17	25	04	01
Fort Bend	238	252	193	00	06	22	06	00
Freestone	144	126	04	128	39	01	00	00
Galveston	572	578	299	43	15	38	36	00
Gillespie	07	07	00	00	00	01	00	00
Gonzales	387	361	195	147	04	00	00	00
Grayson	295	382	217	09	05	53	00	00

August 4th 1862

Counties	Comptroller	Treasurer	Associate Justices of Supreme Court					
	C. R. Johns	C. H. Randolph	G. F. Moore	R. S. Reeves	W. A. Long	T. J. Jennings	W. W. Wallace	Scattering
Grayson	256	249	121	208	10	28	28	10
Greer								
Grimes	309	268	126	61	61	61	121	00
Guadaloupe	358	361	49	00	38	106	131	00
Hamilton	42	37	00	11	01	89	00	00
Hardeman								
Hardin	39	34	48	11	01	26	11	00
Harris	1449	1450	668	119	102	378	425	00
Harrison	87	86	59	186	175	202	34	00
Haskell								
Hays	150	187	143	16	14	12	13	00
Henderson	320	325	01	324	01	105	00	00
Hidalgo								
Hill	158	159	61	96	00	53	00	02
Hopkins	442	444	88	177	67	105	115	32
Houston	387	416	148	313	46	50	12	00
Hunt	472	455	10	88	08	182	03	00
Jack	00	00	07	18	00	00	00	00
Jackson	97	94	25	49	00	24	00	00
Jasper	78	62	831	00	00	00	73	00
Jefferson	212	216	136	12	00	38	26	00
Johnson	52	136	02	295	45	09	00	00
Jones								
Karnes	119	118	00	19	64	27	00	00
Kaufman	230	233	06	304	06	18	02	00
Kendall	69	67	00	00	69	01	00	00
Kerr	41	40	54	00	00	00	00	00
Kimble								
Kinney								
Knox								
Lamar								
Lampasas	136	187	63	01	00	07	00	00
La Salle								
Lavaca	497	493	112	44	11	2442	00	07
Leon	349	365	111	213	01	19	83	00
Liberty	166	165	103	18	00	140	07	00
Limestone	118	105	21	64	32	11	01	00
Live Oak	08	07	02	02	01	03	00	00
Llano	114	119	30	11	03	34	01	00
McCulloch	13	13	00	00	00	00	00	00
McLennan	416	428	203	97	00	97	00	00
McMullen	14	14	00	00	00	13	00	00
Madison	79	82	43	06	00	05	05	00
Marion	167	167	74	82	50	32	231	62
Matagorda								

Election Returns For State Officers

Counties	Comptroller	Treasurer	Associate Justices Of Supreme Court.					
	W. R. Jones	W. V. Randolph	G. F. Moore	R. A. Reeves	W. A. Long	S. J. Jennings	W. W. Wallace	Scattering
Matagorda	48	47	04	00	13	00	00	00
Maverick								
Medina	297	299	03	06	291	00	00	00
Menard								
Milam	208	338	261	01	02	02	02	00
Montague	06	07	00	00	00	00	00	00
Montgomery	208	208	170	20	00	15	01	00
Nacogdoches	386	395	180	08	06	131	10	00
Navarro	316	232	01	232	77	03	00	00
Newton	21	13	09	12	10	37	11	18
Nueces	102	104	90	07	02	30	08	00
Orange	50	48	04	13	00	41	03	00
Palo Pinto	03	03	17	16	00	02	00	00
Panola								
Parker	180	167	140	218	33	06	09	00
Polk	118	115	221	00	02	06	15	40
Presidio								
Red River								
Refugio	112	100	90	04	04	09	00	00
Robertson	110	71	97	64	00	12	00	00
Runnels								
Rusk	760	762	97	326	42	283	47	01
Sabine	141	142	16	20	00	12	86	03
San Augustine	04	03	01	00	00	19	108	00
San Patricio	49	47	15	01	00	31	08	00
San Saba	164	164	65	00	00	21	09	04
Shackelford								
Shelby	284	129	06	56	00	146	107	00
Smith	1299	1328	212	831	306	53	00	00
Starr	86	86	00	86	00	00	00	00
Stephens								
Tarrant	08	05	17	322	82	26	24	00
Taylor								
Throckmorton								
Titus	360	328	70	303	28	00	183	00
Travis	027	068	380	20	04	47	89	00
Trinity	312	309	249	22	03	25	11	00
Tyler	71	01	11	10	00	40	75	01
Upshur	108	141	149	54	15	151	16	00
Waldo	152	163	00	89	117	02	00	00
Van Zandt	244	244	00	268	09	09	01	00
Victoria	379	383	289	03	03	59	05	00
Walker	376	380	234	56	07	37	18	00
Washington	415	409	656	05	10	05	02	00
Webb								

August 4th 1862.

Counties	Comptroller C. R. Johns	Treasurer C. N. Randolph	Associate Justice Of Supreme Court G. F. Moore	R. A. Reavis	M. A. Long	J. J. Jennings	W. W. Wallace	Scattering
Acosta.								
Kilbarger								
Wilson	147	147	00	00	146	01	00	00
Wise	189	189	01	23	05	00	00	00
Wharton	08	08	03	00	01	02	05	01
Williamson	494	501	195	57	20	123	05	00
Wood.	08	80	20	68	17	139	96	00
Young	08	06	06	19	00	02	00	00
Zapata								
Zavala								
Total	27808	28403	10217	9203	4303	5441	2224	354

District Judges

Sixth District

Counties	L. B. Armstrong	G. A. Fagan	W. D. Rogers
Bowie	495	159	181
Harrison	123	463	113
Upshur	26	262	286
Wood	139	142	190
Panola	"	"	"
Total	106	1056	720

Eighth District

Counties	B. H. Gray	W. S. Trad
Bowie	236	115
Lamar	279	92
Red River		
Hopkins	506	185
Delta		
Marion	201	209
Titus	439	174
	1661	870

Ninth District

Counties	A. A. Wicks	W. M. Taylor	M. L. Bonner	B. F. Brown
Anderson	240	167	210	212
Henderson	112	90	86	36
Houston	79	425	29	19
Cherokee	122	212	121	63
Smith	106	159	212	412
	664	1043	938	842

Tenth District

Counties	W. P. Hamilton	J. M. Hamilton
Brown	29	19
Burnet	153	119
Lampasas	121	32
Llano	121	20
Mason		
San Saba	112	83
Williamson	350	247
McCulloch	9	6
	820	515

Eleventh District

Counties	J. C. Pickett	J. F. Knight
Brown	29	19
Burnet	153	119
Lampasas	121	32
Llano	121	20
Mason		
San Saba	112	83
Williamson	350	247
McCulloch	9	6
	820	515

Eighteenth District

Counties	J. F. Crockett	C. Trantham	C. F. Buchanan	F. H. Brannan
Atascosa	94	7	14	84
Bandera	11	13	13	84
Blanco				
Gillespie	43	83	17	246
Kendall	20	42	67	24
Kerr	19	44	22	124
	288	190	165	810

District Attorneys

First District

Counties	C. Blanc	H.S. Quinny	Watering
Franklin	469	216	" "
Gregorio	424	81	" "
Colorado	45	869	" "
Fayette	41	523	" "
Fort Bend	158	10	" "
Washington	113	" "	" "
Harrison	" "	" "	33
	1113	1052	33

Second District

Counties	W.L. Anderson	Counties	L.L. Batty
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	835	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	83	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1812		

Third District

Counties	W.H. Stewart	J.C. Pridgen	Watering
Nacogdoches	334	14	42
Sabine	381	61	20
San Augustine	16	336	20
Hays	127	55	14
Travis	302	207	24
	1160	675	80

Fourth District

Counties	G.L. Carter	J. McClatchy	W.C. Ford	D. Giles	Watering
Bexar					
Atascosa	34	252	168	196	00
Wilson	34	310	163	51	20
Medina	191	127	34	56	00
Uvalde					
Real					
	219	719	385	313	" "

Fifth District

Counties	F.C. Jones	G.D. Giddings	G.C. Simms	E. Peterson	Watering
Limestone	197	137	Bowie	154	107	18	21	" "
Freestone	138	210	Lamar	131	25	" "	" "	" "
Navarro	248	328	Red River	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Hemphill	15	82	Collin	320	278	" "	36	" "
Kaufman	23	283	Grayson	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			Fannin	244	178	" "	44	" "
			Ellis	277	211	80	" "	" "
	1057	1260		1121	829	98	81	" "

District Attorneys

Ninth District

Counties	J.F. Dechard	J.M. Bryan	J.A. Marrin
Anderson	453	90	86
Henderson	192	19	103
Houston	157	350	21
Cherokee	496	98	167
Smith	431	70	226
	1722	627	603

Twelfth District

Counties	C. Dougherty
Cameron	137
Hidalgo	00
Starr	42
Webb	14
Zapata	10
	193

Thirteenth District

Counties	Wm. Jones	D. Asbury	M. Miller	Jas. Kenney
Falls	23	24	00	04
Houston	53	36	00	07
Hill	00	03	00	33
Leon	310	25	00	00
Madison	94	00	00	15
Navarro	01	01	2003	00
Limestone	20	02	00	19
Robertson	02	01	00	00
	521	90	203	78

Fifteenth District

Counties	J.W. Davis	H. Cline
Brazoria	53	04
Harris	10	00
Liberty	157	01
Orange	00	00
Trinity	287	34
Tyler	293	25
Jefferson	161	56
Polk	350	00
	1311	130

Sixteenth District

Counties	C. Buchanan	D.O. Martin	Scattering
Ellis	427	71	05
Johnson	545	16	17
Kaufman	283	00	11
Van Zandt			
	255	87	23

Seventeenth District

Counties	W.W. Henderson	S.F. Hall	A.B. Stephens
Brown	08	02	02
Burnet	01	75	30
Lampasas	06	20	87
Llano	69	16	07
Mason	00	00	00
San Saba	09	24	10
Williamson	317	170	36
McCulloch	00	00	00
	540	320	284

Eighteenth District

Counties	J. Smith	C.M. McDonald	Scattering
Hascosa	00	62	00
Cameron	02	39	00
Kinney	00	00	00
Maverick	57	00	00
Medina	24	200	34
Uvalde	26	08	13
Webb	00	115	00
	123	444	47

Nineteenth District

Counties	W.H. Andrews	Mann	Grand	Scattering
Collin	620	05	00	28
Denton	380	00	03	03
Fannin	00	00	389	75
Grayson	408	00	00	00
Jack	03	78	01	00
Montague	55	00	00	00
Hunt	373	00	00	00
Wise	64	03	38	00
	2003	96	431	136

The counties of Petrolia, Clay, Cooke, Throckmorton, Young and Wichita of the 20th District have furnished no Returns

This is to certify that on this the 3rd day of October 1862, at Frank R. Lubbock Governor and Nathan G Shelley Attorney General, and Robert J Townes, Secretary of State, proceeded to open and count the Returns of votes made to the Secretary of State according to law, of an election held on the 4th day of August 1862 for the several counties of this State for a Comptroller of State Accounts, a State Treasurer and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, also at an Election held on the same day in the several counties composing the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Tenth Eleventh and Eighteenth Judicial Districts each for a District Judge, and also at an Election held at the same time in the several Counties composing the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Judicial Districts each for a District Attorney (there being no Returns from the Eleventh) and that the foregoing 7 pages contain a true and correct Statement of the Vote so returned

F. R. Lubbock
Governor
N. G Shelley
Attorney General
R. J Townes
Secretary of State

The State of Texas
Executive Department

I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify, that from an examination of the Returns made according to Law to the Secretary of State of the votes given for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas at an election held on the Fourth day of August 1862 it appears that George W. Paschal received the highest number of votes given for said office and I hereby do declare that the said George W. Paschal was duly elected to said office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this the 3rd day of October A.D. 1862 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the twenty seventh

By the Governor

F. R. Lubbock

W. J. Townes Secretary of State

Provisional certificate issued to Edmund K Seitz, Comptroller of the State of Texas and to Richard Scott Treasurer.

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The State of Texas
Executive Department

I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas do hereby Certify, that from an examination of the Returns, made according to Law, to the Secretary of State of the votes given for a District Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the said State of Texas at an election held on the Fourth day of August 1862, in the several Counties composing said District it appears that T. O. H. Frazier received the highest number of votes given for said office. and I hereby do declare that the said T. O. H Frazier has been duly elected to said office

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this the 3rd day of October A.D. 1862, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty seventh

By The Governor F. R. Lubbock

A. Bonnell
Secretary of State

A similar Certificate to the above was issued to D. A. Gray Judge of the Eighth Judicial District W. W. Taylor Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, T. Jones Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, T. J. Walker Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, J. A. Moonan Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District T. S. Delany District Attorney for the First Judicial District, T. W. W. Enright District Attorney for the Second Judicial District, W. J. Anderson District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, J. B. Daly District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District, J. McCarty District Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District, A. C. Perkins District Attorney for the Seventh Judicial District, L. Stephens District Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District, J. T. Decherd District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, C. Dougherty District Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District, W. W. Jones District Attorney for the Thirteenth Judicial District, G. W. Davis District Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial District, C. Hencamp District Attorney for the Sixteenth Judicial District, W. J. Hendrick District Attorney for the Seventeenth Judicial District, C. W. McDonald District Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District, and W. R. Anderson District Attorney for the Twentieth Judicial District

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Executive Department
Austin Texas October 4th 1862

Hon. C. F. Jones
Secretary of State Austin Texas

Sir:

I have this day appointed W. Ulysses Matthison of Lamar County a Notary Public in and for said County—
Original appointment. Please issue the necessary Letter of appointment.

I am yours very respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

Comptrs Department
Austin Texas October 6th 1862

Hon. H. J. Jones
Sec'ty of State Austin Texas

Sir,

I have this day appointed B. H. Rutherford of the City of Austin one of the Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, vice Leo A. St Pierre resigned.

Please issue the Commission

Your Obt Very Respectfully
P. R. Lubbock

Know all men by these presents that we C. H. Randolph as principle, and Wm. J. Lupton, A. H. Cook, J. Harrell, W. D. Carrington, & Wm. Hamilton as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto F. R. Lubbock Comptr of the State of Texas, and his successors in office, in the sum of Six thousand dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the said C. H. Randolph was on the Fourth day August Eighteen hundred and Sixty two (1862.) elected to the office of State Treasurer of said State for the term of two years from the day of his qualification

Now if he shall well and truly discharge and perform and faithfully execute the duties of his office according to Law, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals this twenty day of October Eighteen hundred and Sixty Two

(Signed)

C. H. Randolph L. S.
Wm. J. Duffau L. S.
A. H. Cook L. S.
J. Harrell L. S.
W. D. Carrington L. S.
J. W. Hamilton L. S.
W. M. Wortham L. S.

Witness
P. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 7th 1862

Judge R. J. Townes
Secy of State
Austin Texas

Sir.

I have this day appointed Stilson Kennedy Sheriff of Washington County Texas in Victory Stead for said County, vice John Alexander resigned. Please issue the necessary commission.

Yours Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 7th 1862

Judge R. J. Townes
Secy of State
Austin Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed George H. Van Wick of Hardin Tyler County Texas a Notary Public in and for said County vice Thos. J. Sturgeon failed to qualify. Please issue the necessary commission.

Very Respectfully Your Obt Servt
F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas
Proclamation by the Governor
$500 Reward

Whereas it has been made known to me that C. J. Whatley and Rector Stockton are charged with having killed Lieut Col Chrisman of the Frontier Regiment on the 15th day of August 1862, in the said State of Texas and that C. J. Whatley and Rector Stockton made their escape, and are now at large. Now therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Whatley and Stockton to the commanding officer of the frontier regiment at his headquarters at Camp Colorado or $250 for either of them.

In testimony whereof I have caused to sign my name, and cause the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin, this 7th day of November A.D. 1862 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the 27th

By the Governor
R. J. Townes Asst Sec Legislature
Secretary of State

Discription of C. J. Whatley

C. J. Whatley is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light complected dark hair, yellow or gray eyes, shows the white of his eyes very plain, (eyes large) is twenty years of age, is a good rider, speaks Spanish very well, quick spoken.

Discription of Rector Stockton

Rector Stockton is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, blue eyes, sandy hair, light beard, has a stoop in his neck when spoken to, speaks Spanish a little, weighs about 140 or 145 lbs., is 23 or 24 years of age.

It is thought they will endeavor to get to Mexico When last seen three or four weeks ago they were in Palo Pinto county.

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 8th 1862

Judge R. J. Jones
Secty of State
Austin Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed Ed Smith of Goliad, Goliad County State of Texas. Notary Public in and for said County, vice A. M. Smith elected Sheriff and Collector of said County.

Please issue the necessary Commission.

Yours Very Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 8th 1862

Judge R. J. Jones
Secty of State
Austin Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed Dr Edward Jacobs of Kaufman County a Notary Public in and for said County, vice Dr Edward Jacobs.

Please issue the requisite Commission.

Yours very Respect
F. R. Lubbock

Respectfully
R. J. Brown
Secy of State.

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation By The Governor

In ... Whereas a vacancy ... the Office of Judge second for the Sixth Judicial District composed of the Counties of Victoria, Jackson, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, Fayette and Calhoun occasioned by the death of Hon Fielding Jones

Now, Therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby order and direct said District Court to be held on the 2nd Monday 22nd day of December A.D. 1862 in said County.

The Chief Justices of the several Counties composing said District for any two Counties (in case of necessity, necessary) will cause said election to be held and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State according to law.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of State affixed at Austin this the Twenty second day of November A.D. 1862 and in the 26th year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh

By the Governor

W. P. Zuber
Secretary of State

F. R. Lubbock

Department of State
Austin December 3rd 1862.

Hon. Geo. C. Clark
Tyler Texas

Sir:

Your communication of the 27th ult. and the Records of ... case sent to the Governor with the papers which accompanied them, have been placed in my hands by the Governor for examination.

The affidavits are defective in form and in substance and are made before one who is not known to this Department. It does not appear from any Regular Act of the Governor or Statute of the State and are not officially authenticated under Seal of office. In Criminal cases the Governor is authorized to issue requisitions for the Fugitive and Sheriffs are accompanied by copies. The Governor and Secretary of State are not authorized to receive any affidavits made to the Governor for a requisition for the Fugitive and Sheriffs

1 of 4

trials in this State. The Governor is just about leaving for Navasota and feeling the importance of having the Paynes and Berry brought here for trial was discovered in vain with a blank requisition and Warrant of atty. You will have proper affidavits made and attached them to the requisition and then put the blanks in legal form of indictment of which there is no other than the date of the affidavits, and deliver them to Col Berry It is expected that the expenses will be paid by the Confederate Govt but if they are not the Governor will have them paid out of the State Treasury.

You will please send to the Department copies of the affidavits and requisition I hope that the papers will be so carefully prepared that there will be no failure, in arresting the criminals

Very Respectfully Yours &c
R. J. Townes
Secy of State.

Executive Office
Austin Dec 1st 1862

Hon. Chief Justice
McLennan County
Texas

At the general Election held in McLennan County on the 4th day of August, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty two, Hudson and Collier of Waco was duly returned by the Records of this Office as elected to the offices of Assessor and Collector of Taxes of said County, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts reported to this Department that said Hudson was at the time of said Election a Public Defaulter and that he continues to be such defaulter.

Now therefore I, R. J. Townes Secretary of State of the State of Texas do by virtue of the authority vested in me, declare the said offices of Assessor and Collector of Taxes of McLennan County to be vacant and the County Court of said County is required to proceed forthwith and appoint an Assessor and Collector of Taxes, for the County, and make report thereof to this Department

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department this 8th day of December A. D. 1862.

Department of State

R. J. Townes
Secretary Of State.

Executive Department
Austin Dec 12th 1862

To the Executive Authority
Of the State of Mississippi:

Whereas it appears by the annexed documents, which are hereby certified to be authentic, that George B. Payne, William Payne, Hezekiah Payne, and John T. Berry stand charged with the crime of conspiring with each other and with others, to forge and utter Confederate Treasury Note, and of passing them off to citizens of Texas, in the State of Texas in payment of debts as genuine Confederate Treasury Notes knowing them to be forged with intent to defraud the Confederate Government and Citizens of Texas and information having been received that the said George B. Payne, William Payne, Hezekiah Payne, and John T. Berry have fled from justice, and are now said to be confined in Jail in the City of Natchez in the State of Mississippi

Therefore I, F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas have thought proper in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States to demand the surrender of the said George B. Payne, William Payne, Hezekiah Payne and John T. Berry as fugitives from Justice, and that they be delivered to the said George C. Bunney who is hereby appointed an Agent on the part of the State to receive the said George B. Payne, William Payne, Hezekiah Payne and John T. Berry from the proper authorities of the State of Mississippi.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed at Austin this 12th day of December A. D. 1862, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor
R. J. Townes
Secty of State

Confederate States of America

State of Texas

By F. R. Lubbock Governor

To All Whom These Presents Greeting. Know Ye, That reposing special trust and Confidence in the integrity, diligence and ability of said George C. Bunney, I do hereby appoint him agent on* this State to proceed the State of Mississippi for the purpose of demanding and receiving from the proper authorities of said State, George B. Payne, William Payne, Hezekiah Payne and John T. Berry, fugitives from Justice from the State of Texas, charged with the Crime of conspiring with each other and with others to forge and utter Confederate Treasury Notes and of passing them off to citizens of Texas, in the State of Texas in payment of debts as genuine Confederate Treasury Notes, knowing them to be forged with intent to defraud the Confederate Government and citizens of Texas.

And I do hereby authorize and direct the said George C. Bunney to carry with him a sufficient number of men from this State to secure said

* after the word "on" read "the part of"

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Townes
Secretary of State.

The State Of Texas

Proclamation By The Governor

Whereas, the election of Public officers, each State and Constitutional, is about to be held throughout the State, and the Legislature has provided by law that the said election shall be held on the first Tuesday in August next, being the 5th day of said month; and whereas the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas require the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering said election, and designating the time for holding the same, and the officers to be elected thereat;

Now, therefore, I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas do hereby issue this my Proclamation, ordering the Legislature of the State of Texas to convene in Extra Session, at the Capitol in the City of Austin, on Monday the 2nd day of September A.D. 1863

And I do hereby direct that elections be held at the several and respective places in the several Counties of this State:

Now, therefore, I do require the Chief Justices of the several Counties composing the Ninth Senatorial District of Texas, upon the receipt of this Proclamation, to proceed to hold elections, and in their respective counties to fill said vacancies, after having given not more than ten nor less than five days notice of such election, and make returns according to law.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Austin, this thirteenth day of December, A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One, and the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty seventh.

By the Governor

R. J. Townes
Secretary of State.

Public Printing

Bids will be received at the State Department until the 20th of January 1863 for the publication of the Special Laws and the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Texas. Bids will be received to the whole or separate portions of such work, the bidder must state the price proposed for each part of the work, and specify the time within which it is to be done. The work to be done and materials and printing to be of quality of paper, type, &c, to be the same as the Laws and Journals heretofore published. For further information, address the State Department, Austin, will be required.

Austin January 1st 1863

H. J. Lummus
Secy of State

Comptroller's Office

Austin

The Tri-weekly Telegraph and State Gazette will publish until the 20th January 1863, and forward bills to State Department

Election Returns for District Attorney of 16th Judicial Dist Nov 3rd 1862.

Counties	A. Hemphill	R. J. McKenzie	W. L. Dillon	Scattering
Dallas	112	159	35	0
Ellis	2	3	41	0
Johnson	4	20	9	0
Kaufman	30	0	2	0
Parker	26	81	16	0
Tarrant	141	5	28	0
Van Zandt	00	00	00	0
Total	315	278	126	0

Election Returns for Judge 17th Judicial District Nov 3rd 1862

Counties	W. H. McFarland	Sam H Merrick	Scattering
Bell	174	00	01
Bosque	41	14	00
Comanche	32	10	00
Coryell	51	2	00
Erath	115	4	00
Hamilton	21	0	15
Milam	320	11	00
Williamson	00	00	00
Total	754	40	16

This is to certify that on this the 2nd day of January 1863, ... F. R. Lubbock Governor, and R. J. Townes Secretary of State (the Attorney General being absent) proceeded to open and count the Returns of Votes made to the Secretary of State according to Law of an Election held on the 3rd day of November 1862, in the several Counties comprising the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Judicial Districts of this State, for a District Attorney, and District Judge respectively and the above Tables show a correct statement of the votes, so returned.

F. R. Lubbock
Governor

Sec'y of State

Certificates issued same day

Executive Department
Austin Tex Janry 2nd 1863.

Hon R. J. Townes
Secy of State
Austin Texas, Sir

I have this day nominated George W. Glasscock, and Nelson Merrell Esqrs of Travis County, members of the Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, their present terms having expired

Please issue the necessary Commission.

Very Respectfully
F. R. Lubbock

The State Of Texas
Proclamation by The Governor

Whereas information of reliable character has been communicated to the Executive that there exists within this State a spirit of Rebellion and insubordination to the Constitution and Laws of the State, and that organizations of men in large numbers have been effected in portions of the State, with the purpose openly declared of resisting the Constitutional Authorities in the execution of the laws, and further that these organizations of men have assembled at different points within the Counties of Fayette Austin and Colorado, with arms in their hands to resist the Civil and Military authorities of the State, thereby discouraging the people from organizing or enlisting in the service of the State, and of the Confederate States, and disposing the people to favor the enemy of the State of Texas and of the Confederate States of America,

Now Therefore I, F. R Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, and Commander in Chief of the Military forces thereof, do command that all such bodies or organizations of men within this State, do immediately disperse and disband.

And I do furthermore order and command that all persons found in a State of Rebellion or insubordination to the Laws of the State, or who may be guilty of exciting rebellion against the laws shall be arrested without delay, and that they be delivered into the custody of the proper Civil Authorities to be dealt with as the Law directs.

The State of Texas

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed at Austin this the 14th day of January A. D. 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh
F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor
James B. Mood
Asst. Secy of State.

Above Proclamation issued upon Documentary evidence now on file in the Adjutant Generals Office

The State Of Texas

Whereas at the Spring Term A.D. 1854 of the District Court held in and for the County of Chero-kee Richard Lawrence was convicted of the Crime of Murder, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of Ten Years, and is now there confined, and the term for which he was sentenced is nearly expired, and it having been shown me by letters from the Superintendent, Financial Agent, and Directors of the Penitentiary that no harm can result from the interposition in this case of Executive clemency

Now Therefore I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws do hereby Pardon the said Lawrence, and release him from the said Judgment confining him to the Penitentiary, and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary or other person having him in charge are hereby commanded to discharge him forthwith from custody, countermanding the judgment as to Costs in full force and effect, as though this pardon had not been granted

Given under my hand and the great Seal of State affixed at Austin this the 5th day of January A.D. 1863 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R. J. Townsend
Secy of State

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the Governor of the State of Texas

As a people we reach the Holidays of Xmas and New Year among the inhabitants of the earth So many Considerations of an encouraging character are indicated; and it is meet that we should be public in acknowledgments of the providential goodness and signal mercies

During the past year we have been largely blessed in the returns of Seed Time and Harvest, in the general health which has prevailed throughout our borders, and the continued favor of Heaven shone, as elsewhere in the cause of our country in its protracted struggle for independence, liberty and right. We have been delivered alike from the devastations of domestic enemies and foreign foes, - Except in the loss of our dead the casualties of war to us have been mainly upon us than upon the citizens of other Confederate States. And as a people we have grown, under God, with the total discomfiture of the invader, we shall ever hope to be kept in the future, chiefly the Most High has so ordained, as the result of judgment & chastisement mercy And it becometh us a people thus blessed and favored to show forth our grateful tribute of adoration and praise.

I therefore F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my Proclamation, inviting the people to lay aside their usual avocations and unite, at their several places of worship on the Fourth day of February proximo in Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his mercies and deliverances already vouchsafed, with prayers for their continuance to us and our children.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. Done at

The State of Texas

the City of Austin this Eighth day of January A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty three and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor.

R. J. Townes,
Secretary Of State.

The State of Texas
Proclamation by the Governor

$300 Reward

Whereas it has been made known to me, that on or about the 26th day of September A.D. 1862 in the County of Upshur in said State, Lewis B. White committed the murder upon the body of Thomas H. Minor; And whereas it has been represented that the said White has fled from Justice and is now at large.

Now Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery of said White to the Sheriff of Upshur County.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at the City of Austin this the Eighth day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and Sixty three, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the twenty seventh.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State.

Description

L. B. White is about 38 years old 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs about 165 pounds, eyes and hair black, quick spoken, and when he left was almost blind in his right eye.

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas there is a vacancy in the office of Representative in the 9th Legislature of the State of Texas from Representative District No 40 composed of the Counties of Limestone, Freestone and Falls, occasioned by the resignation of Asa Dunbar Hays.

Now, Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas do hereby order and direct that the Chief Justices of the several Counties composing said District, (or any two County Commissioners if necessary) on receipt of this proclamation have elections held to fill said vacancy, giving not more than ten nor less than five days notice thereof, and that the Chief Justices of two of the Counties so that is to say the Chief Justice of Limestone County and the Chief Justice of Limestone County

make report thereof to the Secretary of State according to Law

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of State affixed this the 12th day of January A.D. 1863, and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Seventh

The State of Texas

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State.

Department Of State
Austin Tx January 29th 1863

To His Excellency
Governor F. R. Lubbock

Sir:

As the Legislature is about to convene on Extra Session it may not be unacceptable to you to report the operations of this Department since I came in Office until the 8th September last.

The General Laws of the last Session were published and distributed upon I came into office. Some few Local Laws were distributed by me.

The Special Laws and Journals of the last Session have not yet been printed, and it is not believed that any person will undertake the Public Printing under the Tariff of prices fixed by law.

The State and District Officers elected at the regular election on the 1st Monday in August 1861 were commissioned with the exception of Hon Charles Mc Donald District Attorney for the 15th District. I was advised that at the time of the election and ever since he has been in the service of the Confederate Army and therefore refused to accept.

The County Officers elected on August 1861 and since that time have likewise been commissioned except in such cases where there has been a failure to make returns of the Election and of the parties elected and except also in some few cases where the persons elected were under Disabilities and could not be commissioned by the Comptroller.

I have kept a Register of all the officers and appointees via the State holding Commissions or Letters of appointment from the Governor including our Members of Congress to Commissioners appointed to the Confederate Congress. This duty has just been completed with great care and difficulty and as perfect as the nature of the Election returns would permit it to be made.

Under the Act authorizing the sale of Oldham & White's Digest there have been returned and Cancelled thirty seven (37) and the two last sold at Five dollars ($5) per volume and the money paid into the State Treasury.

There remained in this office for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of August last amounted to $50.30 in cash and the same was paid into the State Treasury

There has been paid by the Department during the last year under the various appropriations the following sums

For Printing Proclamations &c	94	50
" Wood & Porter Hire	124	00
" Contingent Expenses	8	00
" Stationary & Books	40	99
" Extra Clerk Hire	200	00
" Distributing Laws & Journals	200	00
" Printing " " "	154	13
" Postage	140	77

the act creating the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings requires the Board to make and establish Rules and Regulations for the management of the Library and also for preservation of the Books but no appropriations have ever been made to enable the Board to carry into effect the provisions of the Act.

It was ascertained by me upon assuming office that the rooms in which the books are kept, were badly, that members of the Legislature and others had claimed and exercised the right of taking books from the Library, that no books had been ordered and that about 200 volumes were missing, since the fire.

Under this state of facts the Secretary has the responsibility of employing an assistant Clerk to perform extra clerk duty in the office and to collect the missing books, to arrange them properly upon the shelves, and to mark in a manner them. This labor was well performed and about 50 volumes of the missing books have been found and placed in the Library.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of the passage of a Law giving an Assistant Clerk to this department. That the Clerk other duties might be imposed upon the Secretary. He might be made the custodian of the Archives of the Executive of the Legislature, and required after the adjournment of the Legislature to file and preserve the papers of value, and give certified copies when required. To keep a Register of all executors administrators and guardians in the State, showing the date of appointment the penalty of the bond and the names of the sureties. The would be valuable for reference and would supply a want as now when the records have been burnt or otherwise destroyed. To take charge of and classify the Library, that to prevent stationary, fuel &c for the Legislature.

We are making it my duty to keep a complete Register of all the officers appointed and elected in the State; and yet there is no Statute which requires returns of the elections for County Officers to be made by the Circuit Justices to this department. These Returns are procured by the Secretary with a great deal of trouble, no penalty imposed, and in some instances he has not succeeded in procuring any returns. It is often necessary for the Secretary to authenticate the official acts of County Officers, in which he certifies they were duly elected and have qualified; and to enable the proper officers, made by your Excellency for the arrest of fugitives from justice, are often based upon affidavits made before County officers. We ask the necessary formal alterations.

I fully concur in the recommendation of my predecessor for an amendment of the law in relation to the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and respectfully request a change of the law in relation to other State and District Officers. The Secretary might be required to open the Election Returns, as they are received keep a tabular statement of the same, and count out the votes as the Returns are all in. The notice to contest the election may be given within so many days from the day of the election and not from the day of issuing the certificate as now required by law.

As Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings I beg leave to report that the sum of $325.75 was expended last year upon the Buildings and enclosures. That the steps of the Buildings leak very badly; and a sufficient appropriation is needed to cover them with zinc or other materials, experience having shown that Tin does not answer for that purpose in this climate.

The sum of $1847.5 was expended in boring the Artesian Well last year, but the work has not progressed for the last five months for the want of proper tools to get out the Shaft which has become plugged in the mill. A small volume of water issues from the well, and it has been sunk to the depth of 1210 feet.

The business of the office has been conducted to this date, but the increasing mass of books, and papers is difficult to transact the Records from injury. A list of which is respectfully submitted.

N. F. Downes.
Secretary Of State.

Department Of State
Austin January 29th 1863

To the Hon Chief Justice
Co Bexar County
Sir

At the election held on Bexar County on the 4th day of Aug A D 1862 Ephriam Montalvo was elected Assessor and Collector of Taxes in and for said County, It appears by your certified report made to this department

The Comptroller of Public Accounts has certified to this department, that the said Montalvo was at the time of said election and ever since has been a Public Defaulter

Now Therefore I Robert J. Innes Secretary of State of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested do issue this order commanding and requiring you to proceed forthwith and cause an election to be held at the several precincts in said County for an Assessor and Collector of the County and you will make report thereof to this department

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department this 29th day of January 1863

R. J. Innes
Secretary Of State

Executive Department
Austin. Texas Feb. 3d 1863

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

It being my duty to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, when deemed essential for the public good, I have called you together at this momentous crisis, to receive your aid and co-operation in the adoption of such additional measures as may be esteemed of vital importance to the country.

Since your adjournment, the war has been prosecuted by our vindictive and remorseless enemy, with all the means and energy at his command. Failing in the clash of arms and shock of battle to conquer and subdue our people, no expedient, however miserable, contemptible and despicable has been left untried by him to induce the citizens of the Confederate States to throw off their allegiance to the Government of their choice, and espouse a cause they detest and abhor. Whenever the fortune of war has placed any portion of the Confederacy in his power, after exhausting every means of persuasion without success, to bring the people "back to their allegiance," he has resorted to the most unjust, oppressive and cruel measures - confiscations, imprisonments, and even the taking of life itself. Yet, under all these trials, our citizens, with but few dishonorable exceptions, have remained true and loyal to the Confederacy.

From the very commencement of the war, there has been a studied purpose on the part of Mr. Lincoln's Government to Africanize the Southern Confederacy; which fact is now most plainly developed in his Proclamation of the 22d September 1862: in which he declares that "all slaves shall be free in the States or parts of States found in rebellion after the 1st January 1863;" and which Proclamation has been approved and sustained by the U.S. Congress, now in session, by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Proclamation of the President, "dated Sept. 22d, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the finding of "emancipation as indicated thereon, is well adapted to hasten the restoration "of peace; is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power "with a proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free "government."

I am pleased to see the views the President of the Confederate States has taken of this most iniquitous paper, in his late proclamation of outlawry against that hateful and disgusting renegade and traitor-demon known as the "Beast Butler": of whom it has been well said "He "has disgraced the Government, for his Government is great enough to "be just; he has disgraced his country, for his name barbs the scorn of foreign "enemies, and justifies the severity of foreign friends; he has dishonored "the Chief Magistrate by prescribing him to ministers of the gospel as the "subject of their compulsory prayers; he has disgraced his sex, for not "even women have been exempt from his cruelty. If it is possible, he "has disgraced himself, for the most subservient tool of Southern arms "and subservient leader of Southern institutions, has become their "most assiduous enemy, seeking a place for the heel of tyranny, as none ever "he looked only to lick the spittle of servility."

I trust your Honorable Body will fully endorse the action of the President, and sustain the Confederate Congress in every measure of retaliation that may be adopted against our foes, who are in effect, fighting us under the blackest and most damning of all flags — a flag upon whose folds is inscribed their intention and desire to incite to servile war.

While I recognize the right of the Confederate Government to dispose of prisoners of war, taken by its armies; and while it would be impolitic and unadvisable for the State to interfere therewith, yet think that, where parties are taken upon our soil, committing murder and arson, and inciting to rebellion our servile population, the plea that they are soldiers of the United States Government, should not be allowed to save them from the same summary punishment as would be visited upon our own citizens if convicted of the same nefarious crimes.

As Texans, we should feel that He who ruleth in the Heavens and upon the Earth, hath protected and shielded our State from the iron heel of despotism and tyranny; from the lust, avarice, murder and rapine, that have followed in the footsteps of the invader, and been so deeply felt by our suffering Sister-States. Could we but forget the fearful and irreparable loss of brave and devoted soldiers, sustained by Texas upon every battle field, we might congratulate ourselves, that thus far, the evils of the war have not pressed heavily upon us.

In almost every important battle, our arms have proved triumphant. I am proud of the conviction, that our Texans, elbow to elbow with their Confederate brothers in arms, have been conspicuous in every encounter. No troops have proved more gallant and chivalrous: high praise has been awarded them by the President, their Commanding Generals and the people, the evidence of which exists in the Executive Office. It is too true, we have to mourn the loss of many — alas! too many — of our best and bravest! — Let us however hope they have not died in vain — that for every drop of blood so shed in the cause of freedom, an armed man will spring up to do battle in this great struggle! Let us cherish the memories of these Heroes, and ever bear in remembrance, that it was for our country and for our liberties they yielded up all that was dear to them, upon earth. When Peace shall have been restored to our fair land, let their ashes repose in the bosom of the State they loved so well, and upon whose name their deeds have shed an imperishable lustre! Let a hundred columns mark the spots where rest their ashes, the Tribute of a grateful people, proud of their deeds! — and let them re-recount to our children's children, the names of the patriots who yielded their lives a willing sacrifice, upon the altars of Liberty.!

The Military Board.

At our last Session, you created a "Military Board" composed of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer. Immediately after the passage of the Law, the Board entered upon the discharge of their duties, and have continued up to the present moment, with all the energy and ability they possess, to carry out the intentions of your Honorable Body. In consequence of the scarcity of material, the great number of patriotic Artisans and Mechanics, as well as Laborers, who have flown to arms in defence of the country, they have encountered

almost insurmountable difficulties. Much however has been done to place the State in a better posture of defence than existed at the period of your adjournment. They have purchased and procured every possible; made several contracts for the manufacture of small arms, which are now being rapidly perfected; established and placed in successful operation a Foundery for the casting of cannon; are successfully manufacturing a Percussion Cap Factory; aided in the manufacture of gunpowder, and all else in their power calculated at this time to benefit the country; they have also introduced into the State many articles of prime necessity, including a large amount of Powder, Lead and other munitions of war, and contracted with parties to bring most articles indispensable to the people.

The Board also purchased and improvised the steamboat "Bayou City" for the protection of Galveston Bay; and after her completion transferred her to the Confederate Government relieving to the State her cost and expenses, and contributing thereto, on behalf of the State, very material aid in the daring and ever-memorable Success in the capture of the Steam vessel of war "Harriet Lane", and the rescue of our beautiful Island City from the grasp of the hated foe.

They also purchased, and loaned to the Confederate Government, for use within the State, the two elegant and serviceable "Nichols" Guns, manufactured by a skilful citizen of Galveston, after whom they were named; and it is not without gratification they remark that these guns recently caused the blockading fleet off Galveston to haul off, and take position at a very respectable distance from shore — The manufacture of this class of guns should be encouraged.

I might say much in regard to the labors and action of the Board; it is however deemed best not to enter into details at this time; - suffice it to say that I have found my colleagues ever ready to afford me every assistance in defending and advancing the interests of the Country. Every important act of the Board has been the united act of all.

I most respectfully ask, that a Joint Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the action and business entrusted to the Board. This will be the best mode of determining as to its usefulness, the benefits resulting to the State, and the propriety of its continuance. I can assure your Honorable Body that its labors have been most arduous.

Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

I respectfully call your attention to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, in which you will find the details connected with his Department, and the duties performed under the laws since your regular session, and also many valuable suggestions.

In consequence of the large requisitions made upon the State for men by the Confederate Government, and the general disposition of our citizens to engage in the war, the State military organization has been almost destroyed. The labor in this office has been very arduous, and almost, in many respects resulted in material benefit to the State. The labor in collecting and preparing arms; receiving and distributing munitions; organizing and placing in the field the Frontier Regiments - and in filling the requisitions of the Confederate Government, have been immense.

On the 21st December, 1861, the Act was passed "for the protection of the Frontier of the State of Texas." The first company enrolled under said Act (that of Capt. Thomas Robb of Haynes County) on the 24th January 1862, reported in camp awaiting orders.

On the 29th and 30th of the same month, the Field Officers were placed on duty, and the Companies of the Regiment in position by the 15th of March at the several Posts established on the line designated by the Colonel and approved by the Executive. The Regiment consisted of nine Companies. The tenth was not raised, in consequence of the failure of the Posts appointed in El Paso and Presidio Counties, to enroll the men; subsequently, from the best information I could procure, deemed it unnecessary to station a Company in those Counties; hence the tenth Company was not at that time raised.

In compliance with Section 7th of said Act, I immediately after the passage of the Law, communicated with the Secretary of War and our members in Congress, urging their acceptance of the Regiment. I received assurance from our members that the Regiment would be received. The Provisional Congress passed a Bill for its acceptance, which was however vetoed by the President, on the ground that it could be accepted only uncon=ditionally. It was again brought before the permanent Congress — passed the House but defeated in the Senate. After much conversation on the subject with the Commanding General of this Department, on the 1st October. Ult., I was induced to offer him the Regiment for Confederate service, believing it would be continued in service on the Line adopted for the protection of the Frontier, a duty properly devolving upon the Confederate Government and that it would be our immediate relief to our Treasury. In answer to my proposition, the Regiment was agreed to be received as soon as they should be remustered and some immaterial arrangements made. The arrangements for the transfer were about completed, when I received a communication indicating most clearly, that the present Commanding General, induced by an apprehension of an invasion of the Lower Rio Grande, would forthwith withdraw five Companies of this Regiment, for service on the Lower Rio Grande. Although in accepting the Regiment, the Commanding General could make no terms with me as to its future disposition, I confidently believed the Regiment would be retained on the Line for the protection of the Frontier; consequently, when the selection was made of Regiment before the transfer, that a very large number of non Frontier Counties would be immediately deprived of protection by said transfer — there being no Confederate troops on the Line — I withheld my approval thereof, determining at least to await some action. — This Regiment has performed good and efficient service and been of great benefit. It has given the Frontier settlers confidence; many would not have joined the Confederate service and gone beyond the limits of the State, leaving their families and property in the Frontier Counties, because they had confidence in that organization and believed the State was determined to protect its Frontier.

The Frontier counties, with their very sparse populations, have nobly responded to the call of their country. They should be sustained. Unless protection be afforded them, the Frontier must recede and give way before the inroads of the Indians; for just so soon as you fail to keep up a system of defence in your outer counties, will they press forward upon the interior, murdering and robbing.

That it is the duty of the Confederate Government to protect our Frontier, there is and can be no question; but it must be borne in mind that we are now engaged in a desperate war, and that the Government has need of every man she can procure to operate against an enemy more barbarous than the Indians; hence the necessity for the State authorities to look to the safety of her people on her exposed borders. They must be protected at all hazards and at every cost. Treasure must not be weighed against the blood of our sons and children!

The Frontier Regiment has entered the service for three years or the war; preparatory to its transfer to the Confederate service. They are willing, and expect to be transferred, should it be the pleasure of your Honorable Body. With the exercise of the most rigid economy, the expense of keeping this Regiment in the field, up to this time has been about $800.000.

I beg leave to suggest the following plan for the protection of the Frontier, in addition to what the Confederate Government may do: Let some twenty five counties on a line from Red River to the Rio Grande be selected; a Captain in each of such counties, a Captain and twenty men citizens of the same, who will be sworn in as soldiers for the protection of the Frontier; Pay to each of the Captains $750, and each man $500 per annum. These troops furnishing their own horses arms and subsistence; a Joint one or two Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to travel along the line, receive reports as to the management of the Companies, their efficiency and the protection they afford, paying off the Companies, and exercising a general supervision over the line.

This plan would give about 500 men; would not cost the State a sum exceeding $300.000 per annum, about one-fourth of what it will cost, at the present enormous prices of subsistence &c, to keep a Regiment like the present in the field, and would, I believe, give protection and satisfaction to the Frontier settler.

It would take but a short time to perfect this system of defence. We could then turn over the present Regiment to the Confederate Government without much risk, and wherever that Government placed upon the Frontier a force adequate to its protection, we could disband any organization the State might have in service. Should you decide to retain the Frontier Regiment in the State service, some amendments of the law creating it could be made which would add to its efficiency. In re-mustering the Regiment for three years or the war, I expected as I did to transfer it to the Confederate States, I waived the power of appointment vested in me by the law, and gave to the men the election of their Field Officers. I conceived it would prove more satisfactory, and it was a right they would have had in re-organizing a new Regiment for Confederate service. I am pleased to say, that in my judgment, they made a very good selection of Officers.

It is with profound regret and mortification, I am compelled to announce of the untimely death of Lt. Col. A. T. Obenchain late of the Frontier Regiment. He was unquestionably murdered; and the suspicion is, on his escort, two men named C. F. Whatley and Rector Stockton, Privates in Capt Cureton's Company "I" Frontier Regiments.

Every effort has been made to arrest these two parties, suspected to be his murderers, but thus far without avail.

State Troops.

In consequence of the large number of volunteers who have acceded to the Confederate standard since the passage of the Act of Decr 25th 1861, "to perfect the organization of State troops and place the same on a war footing", and that of the several Conscript Acts, taking all between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, the entire Military force of the State has become almost wholly disorganized.

I have recently experienced much difficulty in filling a requisition made upon me for 5000 State Troops for three months service for the defence of the State. I beg to call your attention to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General on this subject and particularly to his suggestions that all persons capable of bearing arms from the age of 16 to 60 years of age, be enrolled. There is no good reason why stout and able-bodied youths, and old men, should not be required to render service in defence of the State. It may become necessary to place in the Confederate service, every man from 18 to 45 and even to 50 years of age. We should therefore prepare to defend the State with the boys and old men.

You will also upon examination of the Report, see the importance of effecting a change in the Militia Law with respect to Commissioned Officers. In filling the late requisition for 5000 troops, being fully aware that in most instances, the Companies, Battalions and Regiments were reduced to mere skeletons, and that new organizations would have to be formed, I gave the men the privilege of selecting the officers to command them in the field. It was impossible to assign a tenth of the officers to duty; hence I preferred this plan, trusting the officers would volunteer and accompany the men, taking their chances for election. Very few however did so; the rest claimed their exemption from draft, and requested to be furloughed. I have under the circumstances, granted their requests.

I think however the law should be so amended as to make them liable to go into the ranks, whenever the Company to which they are attached falls below the minimum number, and which minimum should be raised considerably over the present number.

Early last Autumn, Brigadier Gen: Hudson of the 21st Brigade, State troops, apprehending great danger from the Indians, who had risen upon the Indian agent and other whites at Fort Cobb; fearing also at the same time an invasion by Southerners and Indians, and that an attempt would be made to seize and take possession of ammunition held by Cooke County, called into service three Companies of State troops, subject to the approval of the Executive which was given, and the Companies were accepted into the Confederate States service by Brigadier Gen: P. O. Hebert, the General Commanding in Texas at that time.

The Penitentiary

I respectfully solicit your attention to the workings of the State Penitentiary. This Institution has become a most important auxiliary to the Government and is occupying a very prominent position in the public mind.

When I came into office, I found it largely involved; and although the debts due the concern were nearly equal to its liabilities, they were unavailable, while the latter had to be paid. I found too that a contract had been entered into by the officers of the Institution, with the sanction of my predecessor, with Maj. Morgan, a Quarter Master in the C.S. Service, stationed with what was then called the Army of the West, in Tennessee, for one half of all the woolen and cotton goods manufactured, the contract to continue six months, with the privilege on Morgans part to extend it six additional months. I discovered that it took the balance of the products to clothe the Soldiers in this Department. It appeared also, that a very large credit Business had been done by the preceding Financial Agent. I instructed the present Financial Agent to sell entirely for cash; and although I was willing for the Confederate authorities to have what was needed for our soldiers, they should pay cash, or make payments at such stated periods as would enable the concern to be carried on advantageously.

I learned that the goods obtained by Morgan were being sent out of the State; and knowing that the facilities for procuring cloth East of the Mississippi were more abundant than West of that river, I very soon directed the Financial Agent to notify Capt. Morgan that his Contract could not be extended. That the necessities of the State forbade it, and that unless I had assurances that our Texas Soldiers were receiving the benefit of his contract, I should stop it at all. He readily agreed to my suggestions, and his contract expired in April last.

From that time, my orders have been imperative, that the soldiers of Texas be first supplied; after them their families; and next the actual consumer; but under no circumstances was a yard of cloth to be sold to retailers or speculators. I believed the best way for clothing our troops was through the various Quartermasters and Government Agents, who were bonded officers and charged with that specific duty; and hence I had their requisitions filled; and up to Sept. 1st 1862, having investigated the subject and made the calculation, I found the army had received three-fourths of all the woolen, and largely over one-half of the cotton goods manufactured. It must be borne in mind that this is the only establishment West of the Mississippi river, capable of furnishing clothing, tent-cloths, cotton sheets and shirting &c &c. The result was that when the necessities of this Department and that of Arkansas were filled, but little was left to distribute among our people.

Entertaining the hope that the Institution might supply the wants of some of the people, I directed the Financial Agent, after supplying the army, to furnish the actual consumer what he could spare; and advised him to require of every such applicant an affidavit stating the goods were for his own use, or the use of those for whom he applied, and would not be sold or bartered.

This I suggested as a safeguard against imposition, and for the protection of the honest citizen; and much was I astonished to learn that this course was objected to by many whose interests the rule was intended to secure.

As soon as this regulation became generally known, thousands of parties made application for cloth, and of course the great majority of them were doomed to disappointment, and were consequently dissatisfied. The institution could not supply one fiftieth of these demands. The annual load to be first supplied, which left but little to be divided among the people. About this time, as is evidenced by the records in my office, I was totally unable, without neglecting my other official business, to refer to the numerous letters received concerning Penitentiary goods, and was compelled in consequence on the 9th August 1862, to write a public letter to the Financial Agent in the following words:

Executive Department
Austin August 9th 1862

General Jno. S. Besser
P. A. State Penitentiary. Huntsville } Sir.

I find it impossible for me to give attention to the many communications received in regard to the disposition of goods manufactured at the Penitentiary. I regret that the capacity of the Institution is not sufficient to supply the wants of the entire community. As I have repeatedly said to you our Texas soldiers in the service of the Confederacy and State, must be first cared for. They are continually exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, weather &c. and to make them efficient they must be provided with clothing. After you have supplied their wants, then their families should be relieved to the utmost of your ability. Next in turn should be provided the actual consumer. While our country is in its present condition, not one yard of cloth should be sold to retailers or speculators. In regard to the details of supplying cloth, it must be arranged by you. I cannot undertake to act upon the many cases presented to me. The officers of the Penitentiary are expected to discharge their duties promptly, faithfully, impartially and efficiently, and they will be held to strict accountability for any dereliction of duty. You can publish this letter for the benefit of the public, and adopt such rules, under the supervision of the Directory, as to the distribution of cloth, as will best subserve the public interest.

Yours very respectfully.
F. R. Lubbock

This only caused many more applications to be filed, dunning the applicants still to disappointment. Shortly thereafter I was induced to change the whole plan. To letters of the most urgent and distressing character from Gens. Hindman and Holmes as to the condition of their troops in Arkansas, must

of whom were Texans. I did not however see fit to give said gins the control of the Penitentiary to Gen. Holmes or the Confederate officers, but did recognize his right to control the Quarter Masters in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I therefore had made his requisition for Texas soldiers wanted to tailor and manufacture clothing, & gave him all of the goods wanted for that purpose, after the Penitentiary shall have supplied the wants of the State Government, & the Counties of the State to clothe the indigent families of the soldiers in the service.

Fifthly & Lastly. Said then, that I hoped the troops would be compensated, and there was no doubt the suffering of our people at home for clothing, Blankets, Leather &c. &c. &c.

by the present Financial Agent, is $64.707.37, more than the amount received by him, due previous to that time. The amount of cash received by him upon taking charge of the Penitentiary was $36.80. It will thus be seen that this Institution has been most ably, successfully and profitably managed, placing with the Treasury a very large amount.

The Military Board having been requested by the Financial Agent to do so, and deeming it themselves of vital importance, ordered from Europe certain articles absolutely necessary to keep the Institution profitably in operation.

It may become necessary while the war lasts, to empower the Directors to obtain, even at a great risk, every thing required to keep the establishment in good working order, and if possible, to increase its productive capacity, so important to our armed people; provided they pay for such articles and necessary improvements out of the proceeds of the Institution.

There has been much said in regard to the bad management of the Penitentiary; and in some instances, charges have been made of unfaithfulness, malfeasance &c on the part of some of the officers. Under these circumstances, I consider it due to those officers, and the people, that these things should be properly investigated; and if any officer, directly or indirectly charged with the management of the Institution has been guilty of wrong doing, let him be held up to public scorn.

With this view, I beg of your Honorable Body to appoint a Joint Committee to examine into both the Financial and Mechanical workings of the Institution; and I trust you will pardon me for suggesting that the Committee be selected of experienced, practical business men, from different sections of the State, not residing in the immediate vicinity of the Penitentiary, and strangers to its officers.

Since penning the above, I have unexpectedly received a very interesting Report from the Directors, covering a Report from the Superintendent. These Reports contain much valuable information, and many important suggestions, to which I beg leave to call particularly to your attention.

Hospital Fund.

Immediately after the passage of the Law creating a Hospital Fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded Texas soldiers in the Confederate Army, I appointed Dr. P. F. Fleurllen to visit the armies in Virginia, and Dr. O. H. Oldshue, the army in Kentucky. I placed in their hands the sum of $5000. each in specie, with instructions to make exchange, whenever they deemed it to the interest of the Fund to do so. Dr. Fleurllen

returned in Virginia but a short time, informing me that he did not believe his services there would compensate for the expense attending his stay. That our troops there, were doing very well. After expending a small amount for the relief of certain

Hospitals that had contributed to the comfort of our men, relieving the wants of some of our soldiers, and depositing with the Colonels of the 1st, 4th and 5th Texas Regiments, the sum of $1.833:33⅓ each, for their use, he returned to Texas, and paid into the Treasury $708:55; the premium obtained on sale of specie was $2.366.

Dr. Leipspetne, I regret to say, was compelled to return home in consequence of ill health. During his short stay with our troops, he accomplished much good, relieving a large number of our soldiers. He realized $1.153. premium on account of specie sold, and returned to the Treasury $1.900. in specie, and $3.166:45. in Confederate Notes.

These two gentlemen made no charge except for actual expenses.

Deeming it best that permanent Agents should be with our troops, so far from their homes, kindred and friends, and that such was the wish of the Legislature; I appointed Dr. J. W. Fennell, instructing him to proceed to Virginia, to the army of Gen: Lee, or wherever else he might find our Texas Troops in that State, and to extend to them such relief as they might require; and if deemed advisable, to establish a separate Hospital for the benefit of the Texas Troops. I placed in the hands of Dr. Fennell $14.500, and gave him authority to control the $5.500. deposited with the officers of the Texas Regiments in Virginia, making $20.000. Upto the 3rd December 1862. Dr. Fennell had expended the sum of $7.224:37, — He is in operation a Hospital at Richmond, exclusively for Texans, and was being assisted in its management by the Confederate Medical authorities.

I appointed Dr. Louis A. Bryan, and gave him Fifty Thousand Dollars, with instructions to join what was at that time known as Braggs' Army, East of the Mississippi River, and charged him with the duty of looking after all Texans in that section of the country; authorizing him if deemed expedient, to establish one or more Hospitals; one of which he located at Quitman, and another at Jackson. Miss: Both being now in successful operation. At the time his last report was made, he had under treatment a very large number of patients, and although the C. S. Government is extending to him very material aid, his Fund is becoming rapidly exhausted. On the 30th November last, he had in Hospital 409 patients and had expended of his Fund, the sum of $19.435:86.

After exerting myself for some time, I succeeded in procuring the services of Dr. Lenoe A. Ferris for the Texas soldiers in the Army of Arkansas, and placed in his hands the sum of $20.000.; Sufficient time has not elapsed since his appointment to receive a report of his operations.

I can assure the Legislature that they passed no law at their last session, likely to confer more benefits than the Law creating the Hospital Fund. I fear however the appropriation will prove insufficient to sustain the Hospitals until the Regular Session. I therefore suggest that an additional appropriation be made for this humane and generous purpose.

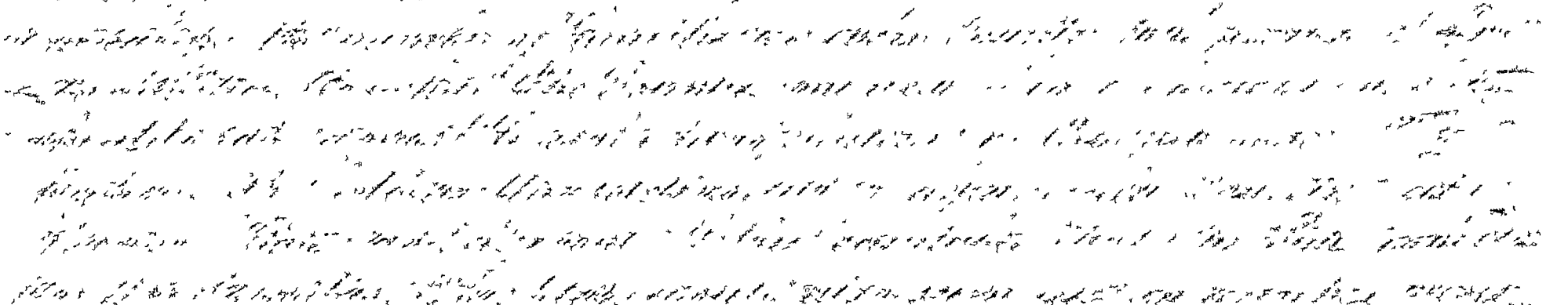
The Ladies of the country, with what kindness of heart and marked patriotism which has distinguished their conduct since the first gun was fired at Fort Sumpter, I perceiving the

insufficiency of the appropriation, and fearing our brave men — their fathers, Husbands, Brothers, Lovers and Friends — might possibly suffer for such comforts and necessaries as the Government could not furnish, have with a lavish hand been adding to the appropriations. — They have plied their needles, their wheels and looms. They have brought into Successful requisition their musical and vocal powers in aid of the Hospital Fund. —

— When the future historian of this war shall recount the deeds of heroism of which it has been so fertile, how brightly beautiful amid the fabrications, self denial and courage of the women of the Southern Confederacy appear. — They will descend to Posterity Peerless among women. ! —

The Currency and High Prices

Many are the reasons given to account for the great depreciation of Confederate Treasury Notes and the high prices asked for every article of prime necessity in the Country. The people will look to you with hope, not unmingled with anxiety, to solve this difficult problem, and to the measures you will adopt to enhance the value of the currency, and thereby reduce the enormous prices demanded for every thing bought and sold within the State. My impression is that the large amount of Confederate Treasury Notes in circulation, and our proximity to a people entirely Specie Trading, with whom is our almost Sole commercial intercourse, are the chief causes; and in order to effect a speedy and favorable change, it is essential that a large amount of the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States be at once withdrawn from circulation. To aid in effecting a results so desirable, I hope the Confederate Government will without delay, proceed to the imposition and collection of a larger tax, and encourage the funding system, even should it be necessary to effect that result to increase the rate of interest. Congress should also amend the Sequestration Act, so as to collect the large amounts due. — Never will a more favorable time occur for the debtors of the Government to liquidate the demands against them. The State tax should also be raised to double its present rate; there never was a period when our people were so able to pay their taxes, as at present, when money is so abundant, and property of every kind, bringing such enormous prices. — Another measure, whose adoption would aid in sustaining the currency is the compulsory withdrawal from circulation of corporate and individual shin-plasters under most prompt and severe penalties. I am of opinion that it would be best for Counties to borrow what money they may need, on their Bonds, and withdraw all their change-Notes from circulation, leaving the Confederate Treasury Notes, and such Texas Treasury Warrants as may be out, to serve the purposes of circulation and change. — Were this done, I believe it would be attended with a good effect. I feel satisfied your Honorable Body will leave nothing undone, you can legally do to sustain the credit of the Government



by Legislative action. The planting of cotton during the existence of the war.

It is undeniable that Indian Slave Labor, Gallows Negroes and the families of our gallant Soldiers depend for subsistence. Many great majorities of our California white Population are in the field, as will be seen. Our Lands tho, cultivated by white Labor, cannot with certainty be relied upon to produce corn, in consequence of the uncertainty of the Seasons, in those sections of the State where this species of Labor predominates. Here we are reduced to the necessity of planting to Cotton Lands, cultivated by the slaves, for a supply of corn adequate to the planting demands, and to secure a sufficiency, Low cotton must be planted. If we confined our Troops in the field to Commissariat contracts, they must feed what they at home, their wives and children, are owed for. The cotton planter should be furnished Exemption papers, one Man to each plantation, if he cultivates not more than 20 Negroes, if he cultivates more than 20 he should be entitled to an additional Exemption for every 20 Negroes. Such Legislative action would be merely justifiable retaliation with a legitimate object. It will in reality destroy any Class Legislation in the first Case of secession, as the Planter will be required to plant Corn, or forfeit his property, applied to cultivation and Slaves to work on the individuals; and does not necessarily that lands done by Negroes must be confined, then will be Farmers in the Land, the cotton Planters will be Soldiers, fighting the fight of Liberty, will be honored where and dignified. Let me therefore urge upon your Honorable Body to give this matter your most serious attention, otherwise the Confederacy is lost, & Secession a failure.

Distilleries.

In connection with the foregoing subject, this would be a good time to make some alteration in the many large number of Distilleries owned in the State. the number that have sprung into existence during the war, simply to be Farmers in the Land, the corn that would be used, thereby enhancing the price of Corn, & Distilleries must be confined, then will be Farmers in the Land, the cotton Planters will be Soldiers, fighting the fight of Liberty, will be honored where and dignified. Let me therefore urge upon your Honorable Body to give this matter your most serious attention, otherwise the Confederacy is lost, & Secession a failure.

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+ super Operation "Insere" "Underground operation"

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with the Distillers of the Party who sued out the injunctions, and in=
=asmuch as I had concluded, at the time service of the writ was made upon
me, to convene your Honorable Body, and as there appeared to be some doubt
as to my authority to suppress them, I determined to submit this matter
for Your consideration.

It is well known that these establishments doubtless
come into competition with the County Courts, and with individuals
charged with the duty of providing for our Army and the families of
our soldiers; and that in some sections of the State they have been
the cause why the price of corn has risen to double its value.

The demoralizing effects of these Distilleries, both upon our Troops
and People, are terrible, and I entreat you, in the name of the mothers,
wives and children of those brave and noble spirits, now far from their
homes in the armies, and who look to you to guard and protect them,
to suppress this outrageous consumption of grain, and iniquitous traffic,
until Peace is concluded

My conviction is, there is but one way to effect
it: The Executive must be invested with authority to close them by
Proclamation, and if disregarded, he must be empowered to do so by
means of a military force. The Party who violates the Proclamation,
should also be liable to prosecution and subjected to a heavy fine and
imprisonment — a fine alone would be insufficient — the enormous
profits of the traffic would enable the Party easily to satisfy it.

Heavy penalties should also be imposed upon persons intro=
=ducing with the State, during the war, intoxicating liquors, unless by
Special Permit, for Medicinal Purposes for the use of the Army Hospitals.
It may be urged that some Alchohol is necessary for Medicinal
Purposes: If so, let proper restrictions be thrown around Contracts
made for that purpose.

I am informed by intelligent chemists, that
a most excellent quality of Alchohol can be distilled from the Sorghum,
or Chinese Sugar-cane, and I know it can be more easily grown in
our State, and with a greater degree of certainty, than any of the cereals
used in distillation.

Extortioners and Monopolizers

That there are persons in the community who live by extortion and
monopoly, there can be no doubt: Is it in our power to reach them?
If it be, let us not hesitate a moment, but push straight forward
to the work. They are now the worst enemies we have, because they
croak and complain — make their purchases with gold — abuse and
depreciate the currency, so as to obtain immense profits — re-invest,
and so continue, — never satisfied with their increased gains —
The monopolizer has nought for sale, until he sees a favorable
opportunity to dispose of what he has at most enhanced prices,
ruinous to the purchaser.

I regret to say, that I have been informed
on many occasions, that the trader and speculator is not the only
extortioner and monopolizer in our midst: But that many of our
Planters and Farmers are to be included in the same category.

In the language of President Davis, "they are men who can be "reached by no moral influence, and are worse enemies of the Con= "=federacy than if found among the invading forces. The armies "in the field, as well as the families of the soldiers, and others of the "people at home, are the prey of these mercenaries, and it is only "through State action, that their traffic can be suppressed. "Their condign punishment is ardently desired by every patriot."

Slaves for Labor on Fortifications &c.

It may become necessary from time to time, for the Confederate, as also the State authorities, to require the labor of adult male slaves on public works of defence. I would therefore most respectfully suggest that a law be passed to enable the Government to com= =mand this species of labor, when necessary; and that a system be inaugurated which, in its operation, will bear equally, and as lightly as possible, under the circumstances, upon the people. A small per centage of the slave population would suffice.

Citizens Voluntarily Absenting Themselves From The State during the War: &c.

It has been truly said that "every citizen is bound to serve and defend the State as far as he is capable." There are naturally exempt from the performance of this duty by reason of age or infirmity; all are capable in some way of being useful; the healthy and strong, of bearing arms, and the infirm, of doing Hospital duty, and of aiding the families of those who are in the army; and of sympathizing with, and giving aid and comfort to the cause in which we are engaged. There are higher and nobler duties to perform than simply to live up to the law, to pay taxes, and hire a substitute when called on to serve in the army — the duty of giving the whole heart and means to sustain the country in its Heroic Struggle.

What then must be thought of those persons who, without sufficient nerve to take an active part against us, either remain here, suddenly discontented, or secretly doubting the success of our arms, and sowing the seeds of discontent in the minds of the weak and irresolute.?

What must be thought of those who have left the Country to avoid a participation in the struggle, expecting to return and join the successful party.? †

Respectfully suggest to the Legislature, the passage of a law, notifying such persons to return to the State in a given time, and that their failure to comply, shall subject them to forfeiture of Lands and of citizenship, and of the right to become citizens.

Another class of persons who are derelict in duty, it is incumbent on me to bring to your notice. The State has not only been the asylum for the oppressed of every country, but Foreigners have been kindly invited to become citizens of the State, and so far has the encouragement been extended, that

†. after "party" Insert: "Is there no way by which the latter class can be reached"?

upon simply making the declaration upon oath, of the intention to become citizens, they are entitled to take and hold real estate. This may seem strange to State men, believing many of the persons who have accepted the privileges thus offered, have refused, when called upon, to render military service, and have thereby obtained the aid of their native Governments to secure to them, what they would forfeit by holding and owning real estate, should be denied to all such persons, and they should forever be rendered incapable of becoming citizens.

The Conscript Law.

On April last, the Confederate Congress, after much investigation, discussion and deliberation, passed with the utmost reluctance, the Act known as the Conscript Law. Very soon after its passage, Texas called upon by the General Government to the District of Texas, to aid in carrying into effect its provisions within the State of Texas, in accordance with its terms. — However the Law as constitutional, and necessities of the country imperiously demanded its forcible execution, I hesitated not to discuss the good or bad policy of its enactment, but at once recorded submission to the Confederate Government of Texas, for the enforcement of State officers to aid in the carrying out its provisions. — Under this Law, requiring the enrollment of persons between 18. and 35 years of age, very few were liable. Those subject, immediately volunteered, thereby swelling the ranks of our armies with good soldiers. — Regretting that even one citizen of Texas should here placed himself in the attitude of opposition to the Law, I have yet hoped even then that the Supreme Court of Texas, and of other States, have given sanction and views of the law, in deciding it to be constitutional. Without acknowledging the right and admiring the zeal of every citizen who devotes himself, and sacrifices the necessities of his country, to secure what he regards the rights of the State, and the people of the States to see that the Agents of such invested by them have not abused, or attempt to abuse the powers and rights entrusted in the State Governments, but I do not recognize the fact, that we are engaged in a most desperate and cruel struggle; a struggle upon the result of which must depend our existence as a people, and which is fraught with all the dear ties of life, liberty and honor &c. To insure success, unity of purpose and action is absolutely necessary between the Confederate and State Governments. Hence it follows, that every act of every citizen or citizens calculated to weaken the influence of the Government or its officers with the people, is, in my judgment, giving (although it may be unwittingly) aid and comfort to the enemy. Therefore, since my elevation to the Executive Chair, my constant aim has been to aid and co-operate with the Confederate authorities in all things tending to a successful and vigorous prosecution of the war.

I have had no desire to render myself conspicuous by interfering with the civil or military authorities of the Confederate Government or commercial agents; but in every instance where there has been an apparent interference with the rights of the State, or encroachment upon the functions of the Executive, and the attention

of the proper officer has been drawn to it, the cause of complaint has been promptly removed. No military matters shall be decided.
Under the Constitution and laws, I recognize President Davis as the head; and while he conducts his administration in conformity to the Constitution and laws, he should be sustained and supported by the officers, both State and Confederate, and by the people. Since upon these views, I have thus far been created Governor by the Confederate authorities, I have succeeded in inducing the Government to keep in the field, within the State, troops made = = quite adequate to defence. In filling the various and large requisitions for men made upon me, I have so arranged as to permit the requisite number until February to volunteer in the service of the State, thereby preventing a draft, which may be yet necessary for more extended prosecution of the war. In this connection I will remark, that from within ten months after my inauguration to the present time, I called into the field, and kept there, more than Five & Twenty thousand men. I had no such authority, under the Confederate Government, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Letcher called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Harris called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Jackson called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Magoffin called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Moore called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Pickens called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Brown called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Rector called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Reynolds called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Johnson called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Harris called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Jackson called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Magoffin called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Moore called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Pickens called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Brown called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Rector called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Reynolds called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Johnson called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Harris called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Jackson called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Magoffin called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Moore called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Pickens called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Brown called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Rector called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Reynolds called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them. When Gov. Johnson called upon me for troops, I had no such authority, but the men were needed, and I called them.

"From accurate data Texas has furnished to the Confederate States Military ser=
=vice: Thirty-three Cavalry and nineteen Infantry Regiments; Three of which
(21 Cavalry and 9 Infantry) have been organized since the requisition of
Feb: 3: 1862. for fifteen Regiments, thus being the quota required from Texas to
make her quota equal to the quotas from other States: Besides of Cavalry: 13 Bat=
=talions; 2 Squadrons; 6 Detached Companies; 1 Legion of 12 Companies;
Infantry: 2 Battalions; 1 Company Unattached. 1 Legion of two Battalions,
and 1 Light Battery, and of Artillery: 1 Regiment; 11 Light Batteries,
making sixty-two thousand men; which with the State troops in actual service,
Viz: Six thousand five hundred men, form an aggregate of Sixty eight Thousand
five hundred Texans in Military service; constituting a an excess of four Thou=
=sand seven hundred and seventy-three more than her highest Presidential vote,
which was Sixty-three Thousand seven hundred and twenty Seven.

From the best information within reach of this Department, upon which
to base an estimate of the men now remaining in the State between the
ages of Sixteen and Sixty years, it is thought that the number would not
exceed Twenty Seven Thousand."

When the History of this war shall be written,
the name of Texas and her sons will stand for the consistency as among the
most brave, generous and chivalrous of any people in ancient or modern times.
In sending her sons beyond her own borders, our State did well, and I believe
our immediate good has resulted therefrom; for had they been held back for
the protection of their own State, the enemy could have spared troops from
other points and thereon them upon our soil. Now it is plain that by
sending our men to Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, or any
other distant point, we keep the enemy from our own doors, we are greatly
the gainers.

I am far from counselling the leaving of our State, more frontier and
our own, in a defenceless condition; nevertheless I believe it to be the part of
wisdom to meet the enemy wherever he masses his men, and should
any State, for a time be occupied by the enemy, it is preferable to dismember
and scattering our grand and efficient armies. Scatter that veteran and
glorious army that has so long and nobly fought the battles of the Confederacy
on Virginia's sacred, blood stained soil, for the protection of every Southern
threatened, and how long, think you it would be before the Secretary and
myrmidons of Lincoln would press on in irresistible strength into East and
South Carolina, transferring the bloody ground to those States? Each battle
fought in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi or Arkansas, is a battle for the
freedom of Texas; Consequently when called upon by our President and
those great Generals who have thus far conducted us victoriously, for
additional assistance, let us do all that in us lies to respond to the appeal,
and thereby fend destruction from our merciless and hated foe.

Coast Guards.

On the month of March, 1862, anticipating an invasion of the State, and
the Confederate Government having ordered all of the available troops to
leave the coast; Deemed it advisable to organize a scout force to act
as Scouts and Spies on the counties bordering on the Gulf, and accessible
thereto. & authorized the Brigadier Generals of certain Brigades to
organize in each of such counties, a Company of 25 men, the discretion

for the war, to furnish their own horses arms and subsistence: they were to be at all times subject to the control of the Brigadier Generals: they were when necessary, to aid in driving the stock of the citizens beyond the reach of the enemy — to see that negroes, and other property of the people did not fall into the hands of the blockaders — and generally, to perform such duty as the Brigadier Generals might require of them. They were to receive pay from the State: the only immunity awarded them was relief from all other Military duty. I considered it a good and necessary arrangement for the State.

Some complaints have been made that these Companies were useless, and should be forced into the army. I know that several of them have rendered valuable service. The Confederate officers, with my consent have employed some of these Companies, as they inform me, to great advantage. They have at all times been ready to perform any service, when called upon by Confederate officers. In justice to the men composing this organization, I will state that they were sworn into service long before the passage of the Conscript Laws. It cannot therefore be charged that they sought this service to avoid Conscription.

Meeting of the Governors of the Confederate States West of the Mississippi River, at Marshall, Texas.

In July last, the Mississippi River being virtually in possession of the enemy, and the impression being entertained in some quarters outside of Texas, that the Confederate Authorities were neglecting and abandoning the portion of the Confederacy West of that river; believing such impression to be unjust, and that the Confederate Government neither intended or desired to neglect the Trans-Mississippi States; and that any apparent want of attention to our necessities had arisen from inability at the time to guard against it: I invited the Governors of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri (representing the States West of the Mississippi) to meet me at Marshall, Texas; and after consultation, from that place make known to the President the true condition of the country, and submit for his consideration such plan as we should deem most efficacious in securing the interests of those States. The Executive of Arkansas was prevented from attending by illness in his family, and Gov. Moore of Louisiana, by reason of the invasion of that State. I however had the honor and gratification of meeting Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, of Missouri, than whom no more zealous, indefatigable and true-hearted patriot existed. God, in his unsearchible Providence, has since called him from his sphere of usefulness — and while we bow with submission to the Divine decree, we cannot but mourn his loss.

Governor Jackson and myself prepared the necessary papers — I forwarded them to Governors Moore and Rector, who most fully endorsed all we had done, and affixed their signatures to the papers, which in due time were delivered to President Davis, by a gentleman fellow citizen Major Gen. M. Bryan, then an Aid de Camp to Gen. P. O. Hebert, and to whom, in all this business, much is due for any good that may have resulted from our consultation.

I believe that the objects sought to be attained by us were accomplished. That it was satisfactory to its results to the President and our Members of Congress. I have the evidence in the Executive Office.

I have the honor to lay before you the papers connected with this meeting.

The Surrender of Galveston.

Much has been said and written in regard to the surrender of Galveston; censure has in some instances been liberally bestowed upon the Executive in connection therewith. I can only say, that when the first threat was made by the enemy against the city, I advised and urged determined resistance. On the 27th day of March last, when I heard the order had been received by the Commanding General, from the War Department to send our disciplined troops out of the State, to abandon the coast, and discharge the twelve months' men, I remonstrated, and the Commanding General most willingly suspended the execution of the order, until I could forward a protest to the War Department, which I did by Special Messenger. In that protest I declared that "Having been informed that "it may be your purpose, to disband all of the troops now in the field for a "less time than the war, and being well aware that, if they be so disbanded, "our State would be in a most helpless condition. I most solemnly protest "against such action until I communicate with the War Department at "Richmond on the subject, or raise a competent and adequate force to "protect the State against invasion or marauding parties of the enemy.

"I shall send a messenger immediately to Richmond, as I cannot believe "it to be the intention of the War Department to leave Texas entirely to "her own resources of defence, when she has faithfully endeavored to carry "out her obligations to the Confederacy, both in furnishing men and "money to carry on the war."

The War Department yielded the point so far as the disbanding of the twelve months men was concerned: but in a short time thereafter, moved many of the troops to the Mississippi.

On the 7th Dec: 1861, I used the following language relative to the defence of Galveston.

"I am very clearly of the opinion, that every effort "should be made to prevent the enemy from effecting a landing, and I can "imagine that with a strong and well directed effort, they may be driven off "entirely, or much crippled in their attempt to make the land."

"Another important fact is, that if the enemy is permitted to capture "the City of Galveston without a fight, and a severe one at that, the consequence "would be the most gloomy: it would dispirit the people from one end of "the State to the other."

It was my conviction, until a very short time before its surrender, that Galveston would be vigorously and obstinately defended by the Confederate General.

The State had not a soldier in the field, and did not control a single piece of ordnance, suitable to its defence. I desire to cast blame upon no one. I will however say, that with my consent, it would never have been surrendered to a naval force, destitute of the means of occupying it. I am opposed to the surrender of any place to a fleet, even of iron clads, unless operating in conjunction with an adequate land force: it would be fighting the enemy with too great odds in his favor. With his powerful navy, and immense mercantile marine — were Sea-Coast towns yielded to a fleet alone; he could hold in subjection all of our coast and river towns, with a handful of men, and with a single Gun-Boat, occupy the attention of thousands of our troops. Such being my views, you can sympathize with the mortification with which

I was overwhelmed on learning that our Island City was yielded to a squadron destitute of the means of occupying its conquest. Proportionate was the joy and exultation felt by me on learning that our gallant men at Corpus Christi and La Vaca had refused to surrender to the insolent summons of an insufficient force, and by their stern attitude had repelled them with disgrace. I was for resistance at Galveston, as I am for every foot of contesting every inch of Southern soil, and defending every place in the Confederacy.

From the moment of the surrender of the City, I have urged its recapture continuously, of which many officers and citizens are well aware.

I claim no credit for the great and chivalrous deeds of our brave and noble troops, so conspicuously displayed in the re-capture of the City. I can however claim that the distinguished General now in command of this military District, disclosed to me his plans as the Executive of the State, and that I encouraged and promoted the enterprise in every way in my power, and no heart within the broad limits of the Confederacy, beats with more fervor, and glows with more pride, at the halo of glory that will ever encircle the brows of those heroes, who so matchless in intrepidity on that occasion, on sea as on land, has secured them imperishable renown.

On the 29th November last, as soon as the arrival of General Magruder was known to me, I addressed my friend Col: R.B. DeBray, Commanding Sub: Mil: Dist: of Galveston, from which I take the following extract. "Colonel:

"Can we not do something at Galveston."

"If you could devise a plan whereby we could drive these fellows
"from the harbor of Galveston, and re-occupy the place with the
"sanction of General Magruder, it would make you both a name,
"and do much to raise the Spirits of our people."

"I will most cheerfully
"co-operate with you in such an undertaking, and will accompany you
"in any expedition you may get up for such a purpose."

"I think if it
"is possible, we should re-possess ourselves of the place, and in the
"language of the Georgia Legislature as to Savannah, defend it
"Street by Street, and House by House".

Our Soldiers in the C.S. Provisional Army beyond the Limits of the State.

I have shown to our Honorable Body, in a previous part of the Message, the very large number of men we have in the service.

A majority of our best, most patriotic and substantial citizens are in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. These citizens are all absent in obedience to the call of patriotism, and the mandate of the Supreme Law of the land, in obedience to that same Law, they cannot return at their own volition. Most certainly, leaving as they do behind them their families

and property, they are equally, if not more interested than those remaining at home, in the proper and Patriotic administration of the Government. ——

Our Government, recognizing the right of the majority to govern, the fact is exhibited for the first time in our history, of a majority of new qualified electors being beyond the limits of the State. The question arises, should they, absent as they are in accordance with the laws of the land, and unable to return, be deprived of the rights of suffrage.? Do they forfeit the rights of citizenship, because they are absent battling for the common good? Can they be disfranchised, and the Government given up to the minority? My opinion is they should be protected in all their rights of citizenship by the Legislature of the State. ——

I therefore recommend that a law be passed, with proper restrictions, giving to the soldiers of the State in the Provisional Army of the Confederacy, beyond its limits, but being otherwise qualified electors, the right to vote in all general elections during the war. ——

—— Lunatic Asylum. ——

In consequence of the immense advance in the prices of every article of consumption, and the very low price paid for patients by the Counties, an additional appropriation will become necessary to sustain this Institution. —— The Institution is only authorized under the Laws to charge the County patients Two dollars per week. This would not, in times of peace and plenty, support a patient, and at present pays but a small portion of the expense. — The rate of Board should be increased. ——

—— Reports of the Secretary of State. ——

Permit me to call your attention to the Reports of the Secretary of State. — Many valuable suggestions are made by that officer, which I trust will meet with your approbation. ——

—— State Finances ——

There was received into the Treasury, on account of State Revenue, from the 1st day of July, 1862, to Dec: 31st 1862. ——

To amount on Hand January 1st 1862	13,366.	67
From 9-10 State Taxes, Licenses &c.	346,805.	39
" Sale of Land Scrip.	28,138.	29
" Sale of State Bonds.	183,995.	07
" Financial Agent of Penitentiary	148,278.	88
" Other Sources.	28,495.	78
	$ 749,080.	08
Amount disbursed during same time	746,597.	80
Leaving Balance on Hand. Jan: 1. 1863.	$ 2,482.	28

—— The Military Board have sold 460 State Bonds, of $1000. each, from which they realized $476.422:60-100. of which amount as above stated they paid to account of State Revenue $183.995:07. Leaving them properly chargeable with $292.427:53. — —— Under the Laws to regulate and authorize funding six State Bonds, approved 13th January 1862, amount Funded $194.000, making in all Loan Funded.

disposed of: 65h: 2ly Bonds remain to the credit of the Military Board to meet contracts made, and future liabilities growing out of contracts.

There has been disbursed from the Treasury in payment of liabilities on Military account incurred prior to Jan: 1. 1862. £837.452:52. Open Liabilities since 1st Jan: 1862. to Dec: 31st 1862, £509.535:4h.

There has been expended on Civil Account during the same period, including £55.02h:84, on account of the 9th Legislature. £ 267.911. 25.

The outstanding liabilities of the State, 1st Jan. 863,

are. On 8. per cent Bonds. ... 656.000 00
On 10 per cent. Int: Warrants ... 135.000.00
On Treasury Warrants without interest ... 888.875. 72.
£ 1.679.875. 72.

Estimated amount of unaudited claims for Military services prior to Jan: 1st 1862 ... 150.000. 00
For Frontier Regiments ... 350.000.00
£ 2.179.875. 72.

Of this amount, about £1.000.000. is in payment of debts, and Military services incurred prior to 1st Jan: 1862.

It will also be borne in mind that the claims of the State against the Confederate Government, will not vary far from the entire indebtedness of the State.

From the increased demands likely to be made upon the Treasury, the facility with which our citizens can procure the means to pay their taxes, and the importance of reducing State liabilities as rapidly as possible, thereby appreciating the balance, I feel no hesitation in recommending an immediate increase of the Tax to one-half of one per cent, exclusive of the Loan Tax.

The receipts likely to come into the Treasury during the year, arising from the present rate of taxation, and other ordinary sources, will amount to about £500.000. - £300.000. of which will be required for the support of the Civil Government, leaving only £200.000. for the redemption of unpaid Treasury Warrants, the protection of the Frontier, and the general defence of the State.

A Tax of one-half of one Per cent, would yield £1.000.000. revenue, which would soon relieve the State from financial embarrassment.

The amount of the Special Sycee Tax assessed for 1861. amounted to £112.302:31. of which sum, there has been paid into the Treasury £90.491:15. being almost as large a per-centage as the amount collected in currency.

The fact of the State having pledged her faith to pay the interest on her Loan-Bonds, semi-annually in Specie, has caused these Bonds to be much sought after, and the Board appointed for that purpose, could long since have disposed of the entire amount authorized by Law. The Board have however preferred to use them only as the necessities of the Treasury required it, thus saving a large amount of interest to the State.

A Just and Legislative Council will not distrust the position which this Loan occupies to our People, as our citizens readily recognise it as an investment, and invested their means when solicited, are those

Bonds, relying upon the punctual payment of the interest in specie.
There is now in the Treasury a sufficient sum to meet the interest on the entire million of Bonds for one year, and I believe there will be a sufficient amount collected to meet the interest as it becomes due. But to guard against any contingency, I trust the Legislature will empower the Comptroller and Treasurer to make such arrangements as will secure a sufficient amount of Specie to place it beyond doubt. It can be done very easily, and our faith kept and our credit sustained.

We know not what a few months may bring forth. The necessities of our Country, may require us to raise large sums to defend the State. Let us then do nothing likely to impair our credit, and when called upon, I feel assured our citizens will respond with their last dollar.

I must respectfully suggest that the Law authorizing the funding of State Warrants in the present loan Bonds be immediately repealed. The amount of Warrants presented for funding is increasing daily, and the fact of our State Bonds, bearing specie interest, causes them to be in greater demand for funding, than the Bonds of the Confederacy. In the present condition of the country, and of the currency, I think 8 per cent interest on a State debt too high, and should you deem it best to continue the funding of State liabilities, I would recommend that Bonds be issued expressly for that purpose, and that they bear 6 per cent interest.

By an Act passed at the last Regular Session of your Honorable Body, Confederate Treasury Notes received into the Treasury can only be paid out for Military purposes. I presume the object of the Law was, to secure the most available means for Military objects.
The facts now show, that the State Warrants are more depreciated than the Confederate Notes: Hence I would respectfully suggest that the Law be repealed, and that Confederate Notes be paid out as other funds, for all purposes, because the revenue is principally collected in those Notes, and there may be times when they are not required for Military purposes, and would save the drawing of large amounts of Warrants, thereby lessening the amount of State Liabilities. There can certainly result no injury to the State from this course.
I believe that by pursuing the course indicated, there will be no necessity to put in the market before the regular session of the Legislature, an additional number of Bonds over the amount now authorized to be sold.
At the last session of your Honorable Body, the 16th Section of the Tax Law was amended so as to postpone the forced collection of Taxes until the 1st day of August succeeding the return of Assessment Rolls &c At that time there was great scarcity of money in the country, and it was done to give time to put money in circulation. This delay postpones all settlement with the Assessors and Collectors until after the fiscal year,† and causes much confusion in closing accounts in the Comptrollers Office.
As there is no longer any necessity for such postponement, I respectfully suggest the repeal of the Amendments.

† After "Year" Insert "which ends on August 1st"

It was made the duty of the Executive to present to the Confederate Government, for Settlement, all claims of the State against that Government. The Comptroller has been adjusting and passing off all claims formerly chargeable to the Confederate Government, preparing the necessary Vouchers to sustain the claims &c: This is expected the accounts will very soon be ready for presentation and adjustment.

I am not advised that any appropriation has been made to liquidate this class of claims.

I respectfully recommend that all Soldiers from the State, in the Confederate service, whose property amounts to less than $5000. be relieved from the payment of the Poll Tax during the time they remain in the army.

Also, that a reasonable amount of their property be exempted from taxation, and that the property of no Soldier, while he is in the service of the Confederate States, shall be sold for taxes.

Public Lands.

Let me suggest the policy of withdrawing from sale, except to actual settlers, all Public Lands, until Peace is restored.

The Estray Law.

I beg leave to call your attention to the Law regulating Estrays: it should either be repealed entirely, or amended. I have reason to believe that it is very much abused, and that the stock of Parties absent in the service is being preyed upon under its operation. I am of opinion that no Stock should be estrayed during the war, unless it be established that by its running at large, it does an injury to the property of the party proposing to estray the animal or animals.

Reconstruction

The people of the South and some few deluded fanatics in our own Section, entertain the opinion that the Old Union can be reconstructed. In me, and those to every other true Southern man, the idea must be shocking and revolting. God forbid that our noble Land, Sanctified, redeemed from Northern rule and corruption by the fate of a Hundred battle fields; re-baptized in the blood of our noblest Sons, should be doomed to such a fate. The safety, purity and virtue of our political and social system, are to be maintained alone in their integrity by a rigid exclusion, now and forever, of all admixture or Yankee commonalties. The admission of a single Free State, like the one dead fly in the precious cup of ointment, will corrupt and vitiate the whole mass. I am of the opinion therefore, that the Confederate Constitution should be so amended, as to exclude any State from becoming a member of the Confederacy that does not allow and protect Negro slavery among its people — and that any State belonging to the Confederacy that shall abolish the institution of Negro Slavery within its borders, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member thereof. I would recommend as expressions of opinion from your Honorable Body upon this vital question: for it does not require the eye of a Prophet to foresee that some of the Western States, baffled in their hellish attempts to subjugate our gallant and noble people, and guided by their lust of gain, will revolt from their Eastern Masters and beg to be admitted as members of our Confederacy.

Appropriations for Military Contingencies.

I would respectfully recommend, that ample appropriations for all Military Contingencies be made. They would of course only be used in case of great and pressing necessity. It is a matter of great economy for the Government, at all times, to pay for what is required, in cash.

Special Terms of the District Courts for the Trial of Criminal Causes.

In the present condition of the country, there is but little doing in our Courts, beyond the trial of criminals, which can only be done by our District Courts every six months. I believe it is time the Legislature to authorize the Judges of the District Courts to hold Special Terms, or Quarterly Courts for the trial of all Criminal Causes after Indictment found, it would have a very beneficial effect at this time. The Citizens would not be so likely to take the law into their own hands, which, I regret to say has been done on several occasions within the last few months.

Conclusion.

I cannot but congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the general prosperity and health of our State. I feel that we are greatly indebted to Divine Providence for the privilege we this day enjoy in being permitted to assemble in our own State, and at our own Capital, unharmed and unmolested, to transact the public business entrusted to us by a confiding Constituency. Several of our Sister-States, I deeply regret to say, do not enjoy the same immunities. The Old Year closed brightly for us, and the New Year opens auspiciously. Let us be hopeful, watchful, prayerful — Let each and every one of us determine to forget self, and by precept and example encourage every man in the broad land to devote himself, his means and his abilities, to the service of his country! Let us give to our Government, the Government of our choice and of our affection, our earnest support! Let us sustain and cherish that Patriot - Warrior - Statesman - whom we unanimously, and with one accord selected to preside over our destinies, and to guide our Ship of State through the tempestuous Sea of Revolution - who, by his ability, courage, and devoted assiduity to the welfare of the country and interests of the people, deserves a Nations gratitude! Let us with heart and soul, resolve to rally around those brave and gallant Captains who daily lead our invincible and unconquerable armies to victory! Let us continue to fill up their ranks, whenever their demands should it take our last man and our last dollar, looking neither to Foreign Nations or the corrupt Democracy of the North for aid. Depending alone upon God, our strong arms and brave hearts, Victory will soon perch upon every banner; and an honorable peace be conquered!

And now, Gentlemen, at many not be unfit for me to declare, that it is not my intention to seek a re-election to the position I now occupy. Constantly, strenuously, and to the best of my ability, have I attempted to perform the duties growing out of my position, - with what success my official record must determine. I must obey the impulses of my own heart, and then counsel me to join the ranks of our chivalrous soldiers now battling and dying for our independence. I feel that one who has done as much as myself to inaugurate the present momentous and sanguinary struggle, should take a greater part than has hitherto been allotted to my share, in its dangers, privations and hardships. —

Permit me to say that I trust your stay at the Capital will be pleasant — that harmony may prevail in your councels and deliberations, and great good result to the country from your action. —

Having performed your necessary labors, I trust you may safely return to your Homes and Families, enjoying Happiness and Prosperity. —

F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas. Feb. 7th 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate

On the 8th day of September 1862, I abbrivated Judge R. J. Jones of Travis County, Secretary of State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. C. D. West and to which abbrintment I respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
P. DeCordova

Senate Chamber
February 9th 1863.

Governor

I have the honor to inform you that the Senate have this day confirmed the nomination of the Hon. R. J. Jones, as Secretary of State.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
P. DeCordova
Ass't Sec'y of State

His Excellency
Gov. F. R. Lubbock,
Austin.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas, Feb. 7th 1863.

Surgeon H. P. Howard,
Med. Purveyor,
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Sir

The enclosed two communications, one addressed to yourself, the other to Dr. J. Boring, were received at this Department to day, under cover of a letter from the Medical Purveyor at Richmond, both open.

On the 21st of Nov. 1862, in reply to a request of the Purveyor General at Richmond to acquiesce in Contracts made within Texas for furnishing Whisky and Alcohol to the Confederate Government for Hospital purposes, I acquiesced, provided proper

restrictions were thrown around such Contracts, &c.

In his communication under date of Dec. 18th ult. he advises me of the orders transmitted to yourself and Surgeon Boring to contract for 30,000 Gals. Whisky and 5000 Gals. Alcohol each, requiring me to give you any information I may possess, as to the most reliable contractors, &c.

The whole subject in relation to Distilleries has been brought before the Legislature, and it is impossible to say what action they may take. It would be imprudent, therefore, to make Contracts with parties until the action of the Legislature be known: much embarrassment might otherwise result therefrom.

I will communicate promptly any views hereafter received from Surgeon Boring on the subject referred to.

I have the honor to be

Your very Respectfully

A. K. Lindsay

Executive Department

Austin Texas, Feb. 9th 1863.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Florida, I have the honor to lay before your Honorable Body for your consideration, the accompanying Copies of Resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of that State at its late Session:

1st

"Resolution to Guarantee by the States the debt of the Confederate Government."

Approved December 15th 1862.

2nd

"Resolutions in relation to the present War."

Approved December 11th 1862.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obdt. Servt.

A. K. Lindsay

Executive Department,
Jackson, Miss. Feb. 10th 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to present to you the battle-flag of the 1st and 5th Regiments of the Texas Volunteers of the Army of Virginia — Three flags the latter bears to these Regiments on many a sanguinary and well contested field, were by the Officers and men, to be presented among the archives of the State, "as testimonials of the gallantry of the dead who fought beneath their folds." Their tattered and battle-worn appearance, memorials of the battles of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Gaines' Farm, Malvern Hill, Freeman's Ford, Manassas Plains Second Run Gap and Sharpsburg, attest the fiery ordeal through which they have been proven, and the devotion of their fearless defenders.

In presenting the latter to Colonel now General Robertson of the 1st Texas, I said: "Bear this flag, do you to be deposited among the archives of the State with the hope that as the eighth in succession the battle fields it has graced and saved as to dear it as a memorial of the deeds of its heroic Colonels in the

were hastily abandoned. Amidst the turmoil, the flag was not missed: its loss was discovered only when the Regiment reformed after the attack. Search was made, but without success — the enemy had it not — it doubtless lay buried beneath the heaps of the dead; when, having its dauntless defenders sank with them in death!

Yes! their names and fathers deserve to be added to the sacred scroll, and incite those who gaze upon them to emulate their deeds who live them without stain.

And when Peace shall have descended upon our suffering Country, and as Pilgrims we visit the sacred shrine in which they are deposited, it shall be told to our children that they perished in their defence, died, not in the intoxicating pursuit of military glory, but to secure the blessings of Liberty, and to secure the rights of Freemen to their Descendants.

I have also the gratification of bearing to you, in the name of the Officers and men of the Texas Rangers, commanded by Colonel now General John A. Wharton, the Regimental Colors of the 3d Minnesota Mounted Volunteers, captured by them at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Another flag was raised from the enemy near Bardstown, Kentucky, by Sergeant Eugene Marsden, of the same gallant corps, on which occasion the Rangers defeated four Regiments of Federal Cavalry sent out to capture them, and for which brilliant feat they were highly complimented by General Polk in General Orders issued the day the enemy had failed to reach me.

Very Respectfully,

T. N. Lubbock

Executive Department.
Austin, Texas, Oct. 12th 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments & Notaries Public, made during the recess of the Senate, to fill vacancies, and to which I respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Anderson County.

W. R. Miller — Re-appointment.
James M. Perry — vice John H. Davis.
W. W. Shaw — vice M. Hadkins.
E. W. Dumas — Original appointment.
John Wolverton, Jr. — Re-appointment.

Burleson County.

W. H. Murray — Re-appointment.

Bell County.

D. F. Chamberlain — vice J. W. Bigham.

Bosque County.

William Stedham — vice F. R. De Cordova.

Colorado County.

P. H. Childress — vice E. C. Cunningham, resig.

Coryelle County.

S. Haggard — vice S. H. Strickland.

Collin County.

Charles R. Breedlove — vice George White.

Cherokee County.

E. B. Ragsdale — vice W. W. Briggs.

De Witt County.

Lauren Smith — Re-appointment.
Joseph G. Clowney — vice Samuel C. Lackey.

——— Fayette County. ———

John C. Stiehl — vice Wm. G. Webb resig.
Thomas P. Hall — vice Thomas P. Hall.

——— Galveston County. ———

Thomas P. Hall — Re-appointment.

——— Goliad County. ———

C. M. Smith — vice A. M. Smith.

——— Hopkins County. ———

C. M. Tomlinson — Re-appointment.

——— Hill County. ———

Wm. Blackburn — vice Thomas Bell

——— Kendall County ———

Francis Brandt — Original appointment

——— Kaufman County. ———

Dr. Edwin Shoots — vice Dr. Edwin Shoots.

——— Leon County. ———

David McG. Barclay — vice Wm. G. Wood.

——— Lamar County ———

Ulysses Matthews — Original appointment.

——— Montgomery County. ———

Chas. B. Stewart — Re-appointment.

——— Orange County. ———

Hugh Ochiltree — Re-appointment.

——— Parker County. ———

John Dearouse — vice John T. Paschal
Robert S. McKenzie — Original appointment.

Robertson County.

Reuben Harnden — vice Wm. P. Townsend

Shelby County.

A. M. Merrill — Re-appointed

Titus County.

Dr. A. G. Chambers — vice A. M. Coats

Travis County.

Sam'l A. Veatch — vice Nelson Cloudy.
Dr. Wm. Carleton — vice John Bunton.

Tyler County.

Geo. W. Van Vacer — vice Martin M. Lingman.

Washington County.

Ashbury Davis — vice John Stevenson.

Resignations.

Wm. Ed. Hall.
T. M. Lawson

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Feb. 14th 1863.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

In accordance with your resolution requesting a report from the Military Board, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report and annexed documents.

The report would have been prepared and laid before your Honorable Body with the Message, had it not anticipated that the books and papers would be examined by the Committee previous to the report being made.

Very Respectfully,
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Feb. 17th 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate

I have the honor in compliance with your resolution to lay before you the accompanying documents exhibiting the disbursements made of the State 8% Bonds authorized to be used by the Military Board and funded under the law.

I am yours very respectfully,
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Feb. 17th 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives

I have the honor to day to lay before your Honorable Body a communication received from His Excellency the President of the Confederate States.

Deeming it proper to give that consideration to the papers which its magnitude entitled it to receive,

I am yours very respectfully,
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Chamber
Austin, Texas Feb. 10th 1863.

Hon. R. J. Jones
Secretary of State
Austin, Texas

Sir

I have this day appointed Wm. B. Banks and James D. McKinney, of the County of Travis, on the State Troops, Members of the Board of Managers of the Democratic Convention, vice Chas. C. Cadwallader and Goodrich resigned. Blank commissions.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt
F. R. Lubbock

Election Returns for Judge 10th District.

December 22nd 1862.

Counties	No. of Votes	No. Votes Rejected	Remarks
Caldwell.	96	35	0
De Witt.	47	31	0
Gonzales.	8	52	0
Jackson.	35	17	0
La Vaca.	31	47	0
Victoria.	91	126	0
Total	358	308	0

This is to certify that on this the 27th day of February 1863, We Frank R. Lubbock, Governor, Graham M. Dewey, Attorney General, and Robert J. Jones, Secretary of State, proceeded to open and canvass the returns made to the Secretary of State, of an election held on the several counties composing the 10th Judicial District for a Judge thereof, held on the 22nd day of December 1862, and that the above table shows a true and correct statement of the votes returned.

F. R. Lubbock
Governor.

G. M. Dewey
Attorney General.

R. J. Jones
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas.

Executive Department.

I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that upon examination of the returns made according to law, to the Secretary of State, of the votes given for District Judge in and for the Eighth Judicial District of the said State of Texas, at an Election held on the Twenty Second day of December 1862 in the various Counties composing said District, it appears that James H. Walthall was duly elected.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin, this the 24th day of February A.D. 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the twenty seventh.

The State of Texas.

By the Governor,

F. R. Lubbock

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas Feb. 23d 1863.

Commissioner of the Peace of Pendleton

You are hereby authorized by me to administer to Jewett the Oath of Office all the signatures in any Petition, or Certificate or Bond of the Military Board, heretofore filed in this Office.

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State.

credit of the Military Board, is to be used for other purposes.

The 1026 bales in the hands of Droege, Cetting & Co (a very responsible and respectable foreign house in Matamoras) who have made large advances for the State, will very probably be shipped by them to Europe as the Military Board intended in their discretion.

Several hundred bales have been sent forward by other parties & sales of which have not been returned.

A large amount remains to be forwarded, awaiting transportation, which is very difficult to procure, but with the rising of the grass in a few weeks we will be able to push it forward rapidly.

I believe in no other way could we have obtained the munitions of war and other necessary supplies which we have brought into the State, and I believe that through the patriotic endeavors of the Gentlemen who have acted for us in the purchase of cotton, that we have obtained it as low as could have been done by other parties, and that when our accounts can be closed we will exhibit a balance sheet that will be entirely satisfactory to your Honorable Body.

Yours Gen. Hebert

Yours Very Respectfully
T. H. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin Texas, Oct. 23d, 1863.

To
The Hon. The House of Representatives,
Gentlemen,

In accordance with a resolution passed by your Hon. Body, in relation to the Salt Lake known as "El sal del rey," I beg leave to state that on March 17th 1862, I appointed Antonio Salinas, Esq., Agent under the Joint Resolution approved 10th Jan. 1862, and herewith please find Instruction issued to him. I also submit for your information, a communication bearing date April 17th from Gen. Salinas, informing me of his having taken possession of the Lake and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On the 17th June in compliance with the suggestion of the Agent, I authorized him to have salt taken out of the Lake and kept for sale, adding to the price of the salt the cost of taking it

from the Lake. You will find enclosed a copy of report furnished the Comptroller to June 30th 1862. Also report received since.

Yours Very Respectfully,
L. B. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Feb. 26th 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I most respectfully ask your advice and consent.

D. W. Collins — Austin County. — vice Rufus E. Campbell.

James Nicholson — Bastrop County. — vice E. D. Petty, Capt. in C.S.

E. Mills — Bell County. — vice Harvey Smith.

William Ertz — Bexar County. — vice Edward Miles.

Harris Gracett — Brazoria County. — Re-appointment.
D. H. Dorsey. — Re-appointment.
Charles B. Barnett — Original Appointment.

James V. Cockle — Collin County. — vice T. J. McKinney.

Albert Davis — Comal County. — vice Julius Harms.

D. C. Hughes — Cook County. — vice W. J. G. Mearn.
H. B. Marriam — " S. R. Worrall.

T. T. Buck — Ellis County. — vice Thos. Bradshaw.

Not confirmed by the Senate.

D. D. Abney	Falls County	vice E. H. Dawson.
Albert G. Perry		" F. M. Jackson.
S. S. Whitesides	Grimes County	vice Benj. B. Goodrich, Jr.
✝H. C. Chauncey		R. J. Manning.
Guyn Harrison		Re-appointment.
Jacob Cline	Harris County	Re-appointment.
Madison Richardson	Henderson County	vice Thos. J. Hunnicutt.
Kenneth Murchison	Houston County	vice B. Stevens.
Oliver C. McCoy	Hopkins County	vice Peter M. Craig.
William J. Hays	Jack County	Original appointment.
Chas. Crockett Pickett	La Vaca County	vice J. J. Flatt, dec'd
Robert Price	Lamar County	vice A. J. Bonner.
John Thomas	Leon County	Re-appointment.
P. H. Hadley	Llano County	vice John Langsdorf.
James H. Cutler	Montague County	vice Robert Underwood, dec'd
D. Carpenter	Refugio County	vice Alfred M. Darby, Major C. S.
E. M. Rogers		" David M. Hastings.
William Lambert		Original appointment.
William C. Carroll	San Patricio County	vice Sam'l C. Vigeyaud.
R. Carroll		" William C. Doherty.
C. Stockton	Travis County	vice D. De Cordova, time expired

Trinity County.

William H. Farley — vice F. C. Chandler.
Joseph H. Inman — " S. S. Worthan.
Alexander Blackshear — " Alexander Smith.
Caen D. Brent — " C. F. Mauk.
Frank Hayden — " H. F. Trimble.

Wise County.

Aeolian Bishop — vice H. H. Gaines, removed from Co.
William J. Oats — Original Appointment.

Young County.

Hamm Jacketh — vice Pleasant Jacketh, elected Ch. Tax.

Burleson County.

William F. Hill — vice Elijah J. Chance.
S. W. Thomas — " Absalom J. Broaddus

Hill County.

Alvin B. Wright — vice J. S. Radcliff.
David L Lawrence — " Thomas J Murray.

Very Respectfully,

A. W. Terrell

Department of State.
Austin, Dec. 21st 1863.

Hon. O. M. Roberts
Atty. Genl.

Sir

I wish to call your attention to the law in relation to the appointment of Notaries Public and their term of office.

The constitution provides that the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a sufficient number of Notaries Public, and the act of the Legislature of the 13th May 1846 (see ch. 1493. Oldham and White.) authorizes the Governor to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, such appointments to remain in force until the end of the next session of the Senate.

I would like to know whether this act is constitutional? If it is, and we are to consider the Governor the only person who can fill vacancies occurring in the offices of Notaries Public, and the act of the Legislature of the 13th May 1846 (see ch. 1493. Oldham and White.) authorizes the Governor to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, such appointments to remain in force until the end of the next session of the Senate.

I would like to know whether this act is constitutional? If it is, and we are to consider the Governor the only person who can fill vacancies occurring in the offices of Notaries Public, and the act of the Legislature of the 13th May 1846 (see ch. 1493. Oldham and White.) authorizes the Governor to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, such appointments to remain in force until the end of the next session of the Senate, [illegible]

both advertisements? Either party appointed on the 10th day after receipt of notice, unless he continued in office until his successor is qualified?

Be followed by another like proceeding.

Respectfully,

R. J. Dumas
Secty of State

Office of Attorney General.
Salem Dec 1865.

Hon. R. D. Spence
Secretary of State.

Sir:

In order to carry into effect the 27th section of the Revised Statutes relating to the Supreme Court, and the 13th section of the act relating to the Circuit Courts, and to fix the time of the commencement of the terms of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, and to prescribe the duties of the Attorney General, I have to request that you will cause the following notice to be published in the Statesman, Oregonian, Democratic Times, Argus, Herald, Union, Pioneer and Democrat, and Western Star, for the time required by law.

By the 27th Sec. of the Act of Oct. 1862, the Supreme Court is required to hold a session at the City of Salem on the 1st Monday of December, which will be the 4th day of said month.

By the 13th Sec. of the Act of Oct. 1862, the Circuit Courts are required to hold a session at the City of Salem on the 1st Monday of December, which will be the 4th day of said month.

By the 21st Sec. of the Act of Oct. 1862, the Circuit Courts are required to hold a session at the City of Salem on the 1st Monday of June, which will be the 5

[illegible] are assigned to Legislative Halls the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund do not deem within the business of the Lots remaining of the Estate.

And be accordingly ordered by the Board, that Advertisements for the Executive Mansion be inserted in the Public Papers of the City & the Sessions of the Board, & Lots remaining unsold & not assigned to Legislative Halls, & Executive Mansion be sold at Public Vendue, & that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund do attend the same.

And the Chairman reported that the Lots of the Executive Mansion & Legislative Halls were not sold for the reason that the Lots were not sufficiently distinguished & that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund do attend the same.

Attest

[illegible]
Secretary

Executive Department
Albany March 30th 1863.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, & in reply thereto to state that I have no objection to the sale of the Executive Mansion & Legislative Halls, & will be present at the sale.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
Edwin D. Morgan

Edwin Croswell
Pres. Sen.

Charles Cagger
Clk. Assembly

Wm. H. Seward
Gov. of State

Thomas Clerke
Sec. of State

Wm. B. Lawrence
Comptr.

Abram Wakeman
Treas.

Orville Clark
Atty. Gen.

Horatio Seymour
Gov.

Thomas Clerke
Sec. of State

Wm. B. Lawrence
Comptr.

Abram Wakeman
Treas.

Orville Clark
Atty. Gen.

Horatio Seymour
Gov.

Thomas Clerke
Sec. of State

Wm. B. Lawrence
Comptr.

Abram Wakeman
Treas.

Orville Clark
Atty. Gen.

Q. Jones — Indian Country — vice Wm. A. Phelps.

R. B. Mallett — Osage Country — vice Wm. Quesenberry.

Wm. Quesenberry — Osage Country — vice Edmund Gaither.

Daniel Bridges — Osage Country — to accompany Indians to Washington
Wm. C. Moore — vice Richard M. Grant
C. M. Dugat — " Caldwell Co. Kansas
Ephraim Blanchard — " Jas. M. Harris
Joshua H. Morgan — " J. C. Smith.

Sept. 10 1860 — Osage Country — vice Augustus Hill.

Wm. C. Bacon — Indiana Country — vice Jno. Wilson.
James Ellis — " Wm. Wilson.

Recorded

Clerk's Office

Secretary of the Interior

Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information or such instructions as may be deemed proper, letters received at this office and noted.

C. A. Harris — Kansas Country — Rec'd Instructions.

Albert Brown — Kansas Country — vice A. B. Wilcox.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas March 6th 1865.

To the Executive Authority of the State of Illinois

Whereas, it appears by the annexed documents, herein certified to be authentic, that William B. Burke of Winnebago County in the State of Illinois, charged with the murder of one Thomas Shaleen, one of the Judges of Texas by H.P. Hoy, committed in the State of Texas, fled from justice and is now said to be found in the said State of Illinois, and whereas the said Governor of the State of Texas has demanded of the Governor of the State of Illinois the delivery of the said William B. Burke to the authorities of Texas, to be dealt with according to law.

Now, therefore, I, [illegible] Governor of the State of Illinois, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State, do hereby order and command the said William B. Burke to be delivered to the authorities of Texas.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Springfield this 6th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

By the Governor.

R.J. Hamilton

Secretary of State.

Confederate State of America.
State of Texas.

Be it known, that Governor of the State of Texas.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Whereas, Delaware Lodge No. 148 A. F. & A. M. of the State of Texas, at the regular communication of the 4th inst. did unanimously adopt the following preamble and resolution, to wit:

Whereas, Brother Wm. H. Burke, a Master Mason in full standing, has been murdered in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, on the 3rd inst. by one Wm. Sydnor, a member of this Lodge, and

Whereas, Brother Burke was a member of this Lodge, and was universally esteemed by the craft for his many virtues as a man and Mason, and

Whereas, Brother Burke has left a wife and two children, and no relatives in this State, and

Whereas, Brother Burke was a member of the Masonic Fraternity in good standing, and

Whereas, it is the duty of the Masonic Fraternity to see that the widow and orphans of deceased brethren are properly cared for, and

Whereas, Brother Burke was murdered in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, by one Wm. Sydnor, a member of this Lodge

Amendment of the Constitution.

Proclamation by the Governor of Texas.

Whereas. The Constitution provides that "the Legislature, at any regular biennial session, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, may propose amendments to the Constitution, which proposed amendments shall be duly published in the public prints of the State, at least three months before the next general election thereafter for Representatives to the Legislature, for the consideration of the people, and it shall be the duty of the several returning officers at said general election to open a poll for and make a return to the Secretary of State of the number of votes cast at said election for and against said amendment; and if it shall appear from said return that a majority of the votes cast upon said proposed amendment or amendments have been cast in favor of the same, and two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, at the next regular session thereafter, shall duly ratify said proposed amendment or amendments so voted upon by the people, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of the Constitution of the State of Texas; provided that the said proposed amendments shall at each of said sessions have been read on three several days in each House of the Legislature, and the vote thereon shall have been taken by yeas and nays. And provided further, that the rule in the above proviso shall never be suspended by either of said Houses."

"And whereas the 9th Legislature at the regular session, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which was approved by the Governor the 11th day of December 1861, and which joint resolution is in these words: "Joint Resolution proposing an amendments to the State Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That Sec. 3d section of the 10th article of the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as to read as follows, viz:

Sec. 3. The public lands which have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted for public schools, in the several counties in this State, may be sold by the county courts of each county in which the lands belong, or to which they may be attached for their jurisdictions, by majority of the legal voters in said counties, and under rules general rules the Legislature may

from time to time provided; provided, that the proceeds of the sale of such lands shall be retained and invested as a permanent school fund, for the counties owning the same."

Now therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon the editors and proprietors of all the public prints in the State to publish the same in their respective papers until the 1st Monday in August next; to the end that the people may be advised of the character of the proposed amendment, and take into consideration the propriety of voting for or against it.

And I do require the Chief Justice of every county in the State to cause a poll to be opened at the several precincts in his county at the general election, to be held for Representatives to the Legislature on the first Monday in August next, and the names of all electors who shall vote for and against said amendment, to be written in poll books, to be kept for that purpose; and the Chief Justice shall promptly thereafter make a return to the Secretary of State of the number of votes cast at said election, for and against said amendment.

In faith whereof I have signed these presents, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Austin this the fourth day of April A. D 1863

By the Governor. F. R. Lubbock

R. J. Hallowell
Secretary of State.

☞ All Texas papers publish once a week till election, and forward accts to Secretary of State

Department of State.
Austin April 15th 1863.

William G. Dunbar. Esq:—

Sir—Your letter to the Governor of March 13 last, inclosing the certificate of your qualification to the office of Commissioner of Texas in the State of Virginia, has been received.

I am instructed by the Governor to inform you that under a provision of the Constitution the term of your office is limited to four years, that your failure to qualify for nearly three years, and the changes brought about by the revolution, render the facts of your leaving

unknown to the Governor, make it advisable, that he should remove you from office, and you are hereby removed from said office.

The Governor is forever willing to entertain your, if you will forsake the recommendations of our delegation in Congress, that you are a fit person for the office, and a true Southern man.

Hoping you will appreciate the motives which influence the Governor in the matter

I am

Respectfully Yours

Sec'y of State.

Department of State
Austin June 1st 1863

W. P. Braden Esq.
Clerk of the County
Court of Titus County

Sir

Your letter of the 20th May last
asking my opinion in regard to the qualification of Notaries
Public has been received.

I am of the opinion that when a person
of the County Court qualifies as the notaries as given
in the act prescribed and signs the obligations of which they
shall the party must subscribe before the Court and execute
the bond required by law which must be approved and
the approval entered on the minutes of the Court.
But if there is a failure to hold the Court then the
party must proceed as though no term of the Court had
intervened and he must procure the bond in the Clerk
of the County Court as required by law. The notary
then may act until before any person authorized to ad-
minister oaths.

In the absence of the
power by law of the County Commissioners who a
majority of them shall sign the application and
have their official seal affixed thereto the Governor
may commission the applicant if he is a good person.

The Commissioners should be directed to
the application when the qualifies according to law, pro-
vided the bond is filed for record.

When the party fails to qualify within the time limited by law (thirty days) you will certify the fact to the Department and give the Governor notice of the vacancy so that the Governor may appoint a successor.

By the Court of the County Court the minutes of the Court have not authority to appoint a Notary Public.

On the Oath this evidently refers to the application. In certifying to the qualification of a Notary, give the precise date of the qualification.

Respectfully,

K. Jones,
Secty of State.

The State of Texas.

Whereas at the Spring Term A.D. 1860 of the District Court in and for the County of Galveston, William McDonald was convicted of Manslaughter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of two years, and is now there confined and whereas it has been informed by Col. Thomas Goree, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, that said W. McDonald has been an obedient, exemplary and useful convict, and being convinced that no mercy can result from his imprisonment in this case of determination, Governor

Now Therefore I, P. H. Luckett Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws thereof do hereby pardon the said Wm. McDonald and release him from the said Judgement containing the sentence of imprisonment and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary and other persons having him in charge are hereby commanded to discharge him from Custody on the Seventeenth day of June 1863 forming the Judgement as to costs in favor of the State.

In faith whereof I have signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin this 16th day of June 1863 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the eighty eighth.

By the Governor

P. H. Luckett

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas.

Whereas at the Spring Term A.D. 1860 of the District Court in and for the County of Galveston, Michael Carines was convicted of Manslaughter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of three years, and is now three confined, and whereas I have been informed by Col. Thomas Carothers, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, that said Carines has been an obedient, exemplary and useful man, and being convinced that no harm can result from the interposition in this case of Executive Clemency,

Now Therefore I, F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws thereof, do hereby pardon the said Michael Carines and release him from the said Judgment confining him to the Penitentiary, and the Superintendent thereof or other person having him in charge are hereby commanded to discharge him from Custody on the Seventeenth day of June 1863. Leaving the Judgement as to costs in full force and effect as though this pardon was not granted.

In faith whereof I have signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin this 16th day of June 1863. and in the year of the Independence of Texas the twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor.

R. Harris
Secretary of State.

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General Election!

Proclamation by the Governor!

Know Ye, That I, D. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby order and direct that an Election be held in the several Counties of this State, on the

First Monday, 3rd Day of August next,

for the following named Officers, to-wit:

For Lieutenant Governor; For Attorney General; For Commissioner of the General Land Office; For Members of Congress from the several Congressional Districts; For State Senators from the following named Senatorial Districts, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 30, 31, 33, and in such other Senatorial Districts where vacancies are known to exist; For Representatives from the Representative Districts in the State; For Judges of the District Courts in the following named Judicial Districts 2, 3, 11, 14; For District Attorneys, in the following named Judicial Districts, 3, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19.

And I do request the Chief Justices (or two County Commissioners, if necessary) of each County in the State, to give due notice, and cause Polls to be opened at the several precincts in the County, on the first Monday, third day of August, 1863, for the election of the State Officers, Members of Congress, and Members of the House of Representatives, as before directed; and the Chief Justice of each of the counties comprised in the Senatorial and Judicial Districts before mentioned, will cause polls to be opened in [4] county, for the election of Senator and Judicial Officers in his respective District.

Polls will also be opened for taking the vote upon the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Polls will also be opened for receiving the votes of persons residing in counties occupied either on the part of the Federal army or Navy for Senators and Representatives to the 8th Legislature. Said polls must be opened for filling vacancies in county offices.

On the ninth day after the day of election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Chief Justice, or other proper officer, will open the returns from the counties, and ascertain the result of the vote in the manner prescribed by law, and

[4] After "in" insert "the."

The Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin Texas January 2nd 1863

Hon R J Townsend
Secretary of State
Austin Texas.

Dear Sir

Having been this day notified by his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, that he has appointed W. R. D. Ward Esqr Commissioner for the State of Texas, under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to regulate Impressments" approved March 26 1863; and having been further requested by him to select another Commissioner to act in conjunction with said Commissioner so appointed by the President I have therefore under the aforesaid Act, and upon said notification and request by the President, this day appointed Frank E. Williams Esqr. of Cherokee County Texas, Commissioner to act in conjunction with said W. R. D. Ward Esqr

Please give me a Commission of appointment

Very Respectfully
J. P. Lubbock

Letter of Appointment

The State of Texas

Whereas his Excellency the President of the Confederate States having notified me that he has appointed W R D Ward Esq Commissioner for the State of Texas under the Act of Congress entitled an "Act to regulate impressments" approved March 26th 1863, and he having further requested me to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the said W R D Ward Esq.

Now Thereforo I F R Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas under the aforesaid Act and notification, and request by the President have this day appointed Frank E Williams of Cherokee County, Commissioner to act in conjunction with the said W R D Ward Esq conferring upon him the said Frank E Williams, all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities that he may be be entitled to under said Act

Witness my hand and the great Seal of State affixed at Austin this 2nd day of July 1863 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Eighth

F R Lubbock

The Seal of Texas

By The Governor
James B. Morris
Acting Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Proclamation By The Governor

$500 Reward

Whereas, it has been made known to me that one T. D. Cromby did on the 4th day of July A. D. 1863 kill A. M. Hopkins G. A. Hopkins and T. Withe in the County of Travis and State aforesaid, and that T. D. Cromby made his escape, and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now Therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and safe delivery of the said T. D. Cromby to the Sheriff of Travis County, within the jail door.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin, this the 14th day of July A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of Texas the Sixty-eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By The Governor

R J Townes
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Description:

T D Cromby is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, heavy black whiskers and mustache and is between 30 and 35 years of age.

Proclamation By The Governor

To The People Of The State of Texas

Sixty-two! Vicksburg, overborne by its Gallant defence, and the repeated repulses of the numerous columns of the enemy, has fallen! — not before his assaulting masses but the fell approaches of famine!

The Sacred Soil of the North Counties your homes, hitherto unpolluted by the Foot. You have been called upon to assemble in the numbers of 10,000 in defence of all that is most dear to you upon earth.

The fall of the house city does not necessarily give the enemy the controll of the Mississippi neither does it ensure the invasion of Texas. Prudence, it becomes every person to be prepared and armed for any fate that may befall him or his country. To withdraw from your doors make adequate preparations for resistance. The spectacle of a whole people in arms for the defence of the altars and household gods — boy, manhood in its prime, grey headed sires — the fruits of victory or death promised and by wives, sisters mothers, forewarned to perish rather than live with you the slaves of slaves — such a spectacle will cause the foe to pause ere he encounter a whole people ready to die not to yield.

Therefore I call upon you in the name of the deserted homes of Texas, and in the name of their widows and orphans! I call upon you in the name of our women and children, in the name of the patriots now battling for us upon distant fields! I invoke you as patriots lovers of freedom, as men struggling in a most righteous cause, to organize at once under the call made upon you, to beat back our insolent and brutal foe, who where he crosses our frontier, will mark his progress with desolation and ruin.

Let me urge upon you to forget for a season, your various interests, the hardships of your situation at home, the loss of business

need of your, freely offering your lives and service to your country
to repel the Invader & secure all your Rights and Liberties to the Proclamation of your Magnanimous, confederate Chief you both under and obey the military age to organize yourselves into minute companies of Cavalry, ready to move at a moments warning on the first of invasion. We also with much confidence, invoke the army of exempts now at home to be ready to defend their firesides & the soil against the ruthless confederate service, while, called on by the State are thinking only to come forward and redeem their honor by enrolling themselves and hurry to the field of country the standard to come forward and join their fellow citizens to the Government as Cavalry that in this way it may be enabled to place the soldiers so required on the field at all these urgent times I must entreat you and request you to adopt them without delay

The Commanding General also says, if the enemy should be repulsed at a disadvantage by the cowardice of those who should march out to protect the integrity of the Confederacy & our State and not participate in this service. Such conduct the cause which will be ignominious in the extreme and the enemy seeking to cover by forgery the wealth in need to invade your territories & the enemy & your own, and may those who take part in life and property like the cattle & negroes & be so foul and corrupt a movement as that & retardation meet the fate due to traitors and there names be consigned to eternal infamy and the General is confidently and I pledge myself & assert the Commanding General in saying that such movements should and such be found in our midst

All is called to the field and those cowardly & traitorous cowardly fellows who fail to join the ranks of their fellow citizens in defense, and avert the fate you & your children will otherwise inevitably be subject to murder and rape we call

My encouragement of you is that you are not faithful to the standard of chivalry and patriotism, exhibited by your fellow countrymen, and to the sacred trust they reposed in us, on flying to arms to protect the integrity of the Confederacy. When strong enough West of the Mississippi to succeed fully in the field and back, home and defended the borders of Arkansas, the rebellious Nation may then upon no avail.

I am, with the aid of God I purpose to and will, stand with you every foot and freedom as well as every home, in vindicating the integrity of Texas, and the Confederacy

The State of Texas

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great Seal of State to be affixed Done at the City of Austin, this the 21st day of July A D 1863, and on the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty by eighth.

By the Governor

R. J Townes
Secretary of State.

In the Senate of Texas

Provisions & Ordinances made & passed since the Allied Indian Nations

At the assembling of the Legislature and Government commencing the Provisional Department was assembled at Texas [illegible] with a number of good Judges, Confederate Senators, and other distinguished citizens, to confer with him on the measures to be taken for the defence of the Country against the Indians. Many [illegible] were of opinion that the Indians would be easily subdued, and that no [illegible] would be necessary: But the [illegible] of the Indians became greatly exaggerated by the warnings given by the Gulf of Mexico Orleans had not been attended to, and the [illegible] Government has been induced to adopt the most vigorous measures: We can now only state in general terms, that the Indians have been driven from a Country of great extent, and which is [illegible] of game, with mines of [illegible], and peculiarly [illegible] for a Country of great agricultural resources, and that [illegible] defence and security for the future against the Indians.

We will not attempt to describe the [illegible] of the Country, which is [illegible] especially [illegible] the Colorado and Brazos Rivers, and between the Brazos and Trinity Rivers, which [illegible] of the most fertile [illegible] of Texas. Part of the Country [illegible] was [illegible] by the Indians, and [illegible] became greatly exaggerated by the warnings given by the Gulf of Mexico Orleans had not been attended to, and the [illegible] Government has been induced to adopt the most vigorous measures: We can now only state in general terms, that the Indians have been driven from a Country of great extent, and which is [illegible] of game, with mines of [illegible], and peculiarly [illegible] for a Country of great agricultural resources, and that [illegible] defence and security for the future against the Indians. The [illegible] of the Country, which is [illegible] especially [illegible] the Colorado and Brazos Rivers, and between the Brazos and Trinity Rivers, which [illegible] of the most fertile [illegible] of Texas. Part of the Country [illegible] was [illegible] by the Indians, and [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] Timber [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Proceeds [illegible] to be expended within the bounds of the Constitution and the Laws, shall meet legal punishment by having hands to assist punishment speedily and badly, to those [illegible] for their commencement, and to obtain the Zealous support of every Patriot. The exclusive right of [illegible] in this Department should be left to the Judiciary and from our present [illegible] arrangement, [illegible] commencement particularly in Districts, but [illegible] violations and good morals to [illegible] of the hundreds to be selected [illegible]

To organize and [illegible] movements of Regulars in relation to [illegible] forces, to [illegible] proved of the Executive [illegible] Department, and [illegible] Inspectors and [illegible] and voluntary [illegible] those to unite [illegible] of their [illegible] families [illegible] Let [illegible] punctually perform [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] partmental [illegible] Under the [illegible] ance, the Pools of Security will [illegible] proved, [illegible] evidence, of the most [illegible] exercise [illegible] Executive [illegible] to be [illegible]

The address [illegible] Constitutional and [illegible] Southern system but [illegible] to every species [illegible] to conduct [illegible] over the Confederate [illegible] for the [illegible] ibility [illegible] which [illegible] in the [illegible] Same Sacrifices to defend [illegible] Soil of this Department [illegible] and energy, you have only to arise in [illegible] energy will be speedily [illegible] to your [illegible] to your homes of this [illegible] family and Country such the [illegible]

The evening rising above us all shows that the western sections of the Confederacy will seek every channel of free communication with the Atlantic ocean. Attached to the Confederacy by ties of race, institutions and interests, bound to us by the blood that our sons have poured out together, and cleaving to us more forcibly by commerce. Let our Eastern Confederates do their full duties. These States and their gallant allies will do theirs, and the day when these thirteen Confederate States will again be united, happily, prosperously, by the unchangeable determination of the strong arm to protect the rights of the weak

In the darkest hours of our struggle, when our final success seemed doubtful, when we looked for help only to Almighty God, we were encouraged by remembering that our victories have been to them unexpected blessings, and defeats have been chastenings to increase our faith and energies. On this holy ground we now in right earnest solemnly rely, counting on aid neither from the justice of neutral nations nor from the distractions in the enemy's councils, but look confidently for success to the day when these thirteen Confederate States will again be united, occupy their rightful positions and enjoy the general favor of the earth

(Signed) Tho. O. Moore
Governor of Louisiana

Harris Flanagan
Governor of Arkansas

F. R. Lubbock
Governor of Texas

Thos. C. Reynolds
Governor of Missouri

Marshall Texas August 18th 1863

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The State of Texas

$300. Reward!

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, it has been made known to me that on or about Jose Maria Mora did on the 1st day of April A.D. 1859, kill Jose Maldonado alias Robert McDonald, in the County of Nacogdoches and State aforesaid, and Jose Maria Mora made his escape on the 12th of August last, and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now Therefore I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a Reward of $300, for the arrest and safe delivery of the said Jose Maria Mora to the Sheriff of Nacogdoches County, inside the jail door.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin this 1st day of September A.D. 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

The State Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Townes
Secretary of State

Description

Jose Maria Mora is a Mexican born in the County of Nacogdoches, about 33 or 34 years old, about 6 feet high light appearance, thin visage, and speaks well, will probably attempt to get to Mexico.

The State of Texas

$300 Reward

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, it has been made known to me That one Harry Wright in connection with one Frank Leslie did on the 1st day of July A.D 1868, kill Emanuel Mahone in the County of Harrison and State aforesaid, and that the said Wright has made his escape and is now fugitive from Justice

Now Therefore I F.R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a Reward of $300 for the arrest and safe delivery of the said Harry Wright to the Sheriff of Harrison County inside the jail door

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin This 1st day of September A.D 1868, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Hamner,
Secretary of State.

Description

Harry Wright late a private in Captain Mc Neills company of Red River Rangers is 20 years old about 5 feet 8 inches in height, fair complexion, dark eyes and hair, weighs about 140 pounds, and of rather inferior appearance when sober. When under the influence of Liquor, Talkative boisterous and dangerous.

Executive Department
Austin September 1863

To the Executive Authority of the State of
Louisiana

Whereas, it is
satisfactorily the annexed documents, which are hereby certified to
be authentic, That Frank Lafourette stands charged with the
crime of murder upon the person of Emanuel Graham, commi-
tted in the State of Texas and County of Harrison and depos-
ition having been received, that the said Frank Lafourette
has fled from justice, and taken refuge in the State of Lou-
isiana.

The undersigned, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas,
have thought proper in pursuance of the provisions of the
Constitution and laws of the United States, to demand
the surrender of the said Frank Lafourette as a fugitive from Jus-
tice, and that he be delivered to J. M. Graham, who is hereby
appointed the Agent on the part of the State to receive the
said Frank Lafourette

Given under my hand and
the Great Seal of State affixed,
at the City of Austin this the 1st
day of September A.D. 1863 and
in the year of the Independe-
ence of Texas the Twenty eighth

The State of Texas.

By the Governor

F. R. Lubbock

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State

Confederate States of America

State of Texas

By F R Lubbock

Governor of the State of Texas

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Texas. To all
who shall see these presents

Greeting

Know Ye That reposing special
trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Ability
of J. M. Graham I do hereby appoint him agent on the part of this State
to proceed to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of demanding
and receiving from the proper authorities of said State Frank
Lafourette a fugitive from justice from the State of Texas, charged
with the crime of killing Emanuel Graham and I do hereby
authorize and direct the said J. M. Graham, to receive said fugi-

liver, bring him to this State, and deliver him to the Sheriff of the County of Harrison.

The State of Texas

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin this 1st day of September A.D. 1863 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-eighth.

By the Governor

F. R. Lubbock

W. Harris
Secretary of State

Election Returns for Judge of the 2nd 3rd and 14th Judicial Districts and for District Attorney of the 3rd and 14th Districts.

Election First Monday 3rd day of August 1863.

2nd District		3rd District; Judge and District Atty							Atty
Counties	B. F. Carter	Counties	J.E. Shepard	G.W. Morton	C.S. Broaddus	A.M. Lewis	F.A. Hill	Scattering	John Alexander
Bastrop	313	Brazos	65	2	24	9	24	1	83
Caldwell	150	Burleson	122	6	130	2	34	0	210
Guadalupe	233	Milam	56	11	61	14	216	0	129
Hays	98	Washington	376	269	48	31	7	0	657
Travis	525								
Ter	1369	Ter	619	298	263	56	251	1	1079

For Judge and District Attorney, 14th District

Counties	For District Judge						For District Attorney		
	B.F. Neal	E.T. Smith	Pat O'Rourke	J O'Connor	L.S. Lawhon	Scattering	J.S. Givens	W.G. Carroll	Scattering
Bee	04	27	13	0	17	0	50	14	0
Goliad	26	112	20	51	12	0	108	115	0
Karnes	04	02	05	2	92	0	92	3	0
Live Oak	14	13	16	01	21	0	50	17	0
Nueces	295	31	05	33	00	0	105	252	0
Refugio	29	53	17	2	5	0	74	33	0
San Patricio	06	09	49	06	1	0	12	56	0
Ter	382	351	123	95	148	0	491	490	0

This is to certify that on this the 5th day of September A.D. 1863. We Nathan G. Shelley, District Attorney General, and Robert Williams, Secretary of State, proceeded to count the votes returned to the Secretary of State, of an election held on the various Counties that composing the 2nd 3rd and 14th Judicial Districts for a Judge and

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in the 3rd and 14th Districts, each for a District Judge held on the 3rd day of August A D 1863, and the above two tables show a true and correct Statement of the vote so returned.

Attorney General

R. Harris
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that from and Examination of the returns made according to Law to the Secretary of State of the votes given for a District Judge and for the Senatorial District of the said State of Texas, at an election held on the third Monday of August A D 1863 in the various counties composing the District it appears that B F Carter received the highest number of votes given for such office, and I hereby declare that the said B F Carter was duly elected to said office, to which is attached the duties thereof on the 3rd day of December A D 1863.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin this the fifth day of September A D 1863 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R Harris
Secretary of State

Note

A Certificate similar to the above was forwarded to Governor Lubbock from each of the 3rd Districts to take effect December 3rd 1863, and 15th March of the 14th to take effect simultaneously.

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I F. H. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify to the proper authority of the Returns received according to law, to the Secretary of State, of the votes given for a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District of the State of Texas, at an election held on the third Monday of August 1863, the following persons received the highest number of votes for said office, viz: P. H. Lubbock who is duly elected to said office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin this the 5th day of September A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of Texas the Seventy eighth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor.

P. H. Lubbock

R. J. Townes,
Asst Clerk of State

No 2a

Certificate similar to the above issued John H. Reagan elected Senator from the 14th District

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The State of Texas

Special Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, there is a vacancy on the office of Senator in the Tenth Legislature of the State of Texas, from Senatorial District No. 22, composed of the Counties of Limestone, Freestone, Ellis, and Navarro, occasioned by the death of the Hon. T.G. Reid late of Waco, McLennan County, Texas, on the 7th day of July A.D. 1872

Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby in pursuance of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of this State, issue this my proclamation, ordering and directing that an election be held in the various Counties composing said District, on Saturday the 17th day of October next to fill said vacancy.

The Chief Justices of the several Counties (or County Commissioners in case of vacancy) will cause said Elections to be held according to law, and make returns thereof to the Chief Justice of Limestone County, who will issue certificates to the persons elected, and each Chief Justice will also make a return of said vote to the Secretary of State as the law directs.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin this 21st day of September A.D. 1872, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-eighth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor:

R J Harris,
Secretary of State

P. H. Lubbock

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation By the Governor

Whereas, There is a vacancy in the office of Senator in the Fifth Legislature, from the Senatorial District No 14, composed of the Counties of Hamman and Hunt occasioned by the resignation of Thos. J. F. Crawford,

Now Therefore I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested issue this my Proclamation, ordering and directing that an election be held on the various Counties comprising said District

On the Second day, the 24th Day of October 1863

to fill said vacancy. The Chief Justices of each County (or two County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held, and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State as the Law directs, and the Chief Justice of Hamman County will issue an order to the person elected.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin this the 1st Day of October A.D. 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty-eighth

F. R. Lubbock

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Townsend,
Secretary of State

Note

The above proclamation was sent to the Chief Justice of Hamman County, and to the Chief Justice of Hunt County with the addition "and the Chief Justice of Hunt County will make returns to the Chief Justice of Hamman County."

(1st District)

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Election Returns for Representative to Congress U.S. of the 3rd Dist. 1863.

Counties	John A. Wilcox	John M. Burton	Scattering.
Atascosa	41	2	0
Bee	23	41	0
Bandera	00	00	0
Blanco	00	00	0
Bexar	555	103	0
Calhoun	108	265	0
Cameron	15	15	0
Concho	00	00	0
Comal	87	45	0
Dimmit	00	00	0
Duval	00	00	0
De Witt	51	116	0
Lawson	00	00	0
Encinal	00	00	0
Edwards	00	00	0
El Paso	00	00	0
Frio	00	00	0
Goliad	165	201	0
Gonzales	219	10	0
Guadalupe	154	15	0
Gillespie	234	55	0
Hidalgo	10	15	1
Hays	15	24	0
Karnes	59	25	0
Kendall	49	40	0
Kinney	00	00	0
Kerr	51	12	0
Kimble	01	00	0
Live Oak	52	15	0
La Salle	00	00	0
Llano	53	49	0
McMullen	00	00	0
Maverick	00	00	0
Medina	35	44	0
Mason	65	12	0
Menard	00	00	0
McCulloch	00	00	0
Nueces	34	229	0
Presidio	00	01	0
Refugio	24	36	0
San Patricio	44	15	0
San Saba	94	00	0
Starr	23	00	0
Uvalde	22	14	0
Victoria	63	74	0
Webb	185	00	0
Wilson	88	11	0
Zapata	00	00	0
Zavalla	00	00	0
Total	2853	1062	0

(2nd District)

Election Returns for Representative to Congress held on the 3rd Aug. 1863.

Counties	C. C. Herbert	E. D. Townes.	Scattering
Austin.	519	62	0
Bastrop.	274	104	0
Brazoria.	88	124	0
Bell.	61	170	0
Burnett	35	64	0
Burleson.	162	117	0
Caldwell.	120	32	0
Colorado.	233	93	0
Fayette.	344	222	0
Fort Bend.	61	150	0
Jackson.	31	49	0
La Vaca.	110	216	0
Lampasas.	84	14	0
Matagorda	51	35	0
Milam.	102	229	0
Travis.	457	208	0
Washington.	427	299	0
Williamson	196	128	0
Wharton.	51	80	0
Total:	3294	2396	0

(3rd District)

Election Returns for Representative to Congress 6th August 3rd 1863.

Counties	A. M. Branch	Peter M. Kay.	Scattering
Brazos	51	70	0
Brown	00	00	0
Bosque	62	45	0
Coryell	60	76	0
Comanche	11	32	0
Coleman	00	00	0
Callahan	00	00	0
Ellis	139	143	0
Erath	46	57	1
Eastland	00	00	0
Falls	102	21	0
Freestone	100	44	0
Galveston	596	175	0
Grimes	233	143	0
Harris	726	469	1
Hall	71	44	0
Hamilton	29	9	0
Johnson	37	67	0
Leon	195	130	0
Limestone	202	42	1
Montgomery	118	119	0
Madison	122	25	0
McLennan	160	159	1
Navarro	186	96	0
Robertson	167	74	0
Runnels	000	00	0
Taylor	000	00	0
Walker	258	121	0
Total	3706	2166	0

(4th District)

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Election Returns for Representative to Congress held August 3rd 1863

Counties	F. M. Sexton	J. M. Anderson	Scattering
Anderson	133	390	0
Angelina	000	000	0
Chambers	63	12	0
Cherokee	246	393	0
Hardin	00	00	0
Houston	282	167	0
Jasper	56	66	0
Jefferson	74	10	0
Liberty	153	12	0
Nacogdoches	133	190	0
Newton	29	58	0
Orange	57	00	0
Panola	130	118	0
Polk	181	65	0
San Augustine	99	53	0
Sabine	119	100	0
Shelby	118	111	0
Trinity	96	66	0
Tyler	211	29	0
Total	2065	1920	0

Geschlechtsmerkmale der Männchen verschiedener Gattungen.

Gattung	Chin. Wagner	Vorderschienen	Hinterschienen
Bombus	0	0	0
Eucera	213	213	0
Anthophora	203	203	0
Melecta	104	126	0
Crocis	88	88	0
Megachile	96	211	0
Osmia	156	161	0
Prosopis	18	18	0
Halictus	218	218	0
Sphecodes	0	0	0
Andrena	224	218	0
Colletes	151	211	0
Dasypoda	10	11	0
Panurgus	121	126	0
	2494	2516	0

Election Returns from Returns published by Act of Assembly 1865

Counties	S.M. Morgan	W.W. Wright	J.H. Moseley	Doubtful
Bowie	94	40	11	00
Collin	155	239	47	16
Cook	66	135	2	00
Clay	11	00	00	00
Lamar	178	117	20	00
Limestone	54	214	10	00
Fannin	135	163	7	00
Grayson	134	162	10	00
Green	00	00	00	00
Hunt	00	00	00	00
Navarro	00	00	00	00
Nepheus	306	136	15	00
Red R.	173	144	05	00
Rock	65	06	00	00
Titus	365	157	21	00
Upshur	53	137	10	00
Wood	29	60	01	00
Red River	168	10	05	00
Rock Island	00	00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1464	181	86	00
Hartley	00	00	00	00
Wilbarger	00	00	00	00
Wise	105	5	16	00
Young	1	0	00	2
Total	2585	2061	196	61

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the annexed are specimens of the ballots, printed according to law, to be used by the qualified voters of this State at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of electing a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Land Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals, District Judges, District Clerks, Members of the House of Representatives, and County officers, as provided by the Constitution and laws of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name officially, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this the 9th day of October, A.D. 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Seventeenth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

W. S. Oldham

Secretary of State

Note

[illegible]

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Executive Department

Austin October 12th 1863

To the Executive Authority of the State of

Louisiana

Whereas it

appears by the accompanying documents which are hereby certified to be authentic that Sidney Lawrence alias Sidney Brown stands charged with the crime of murder committed in the County of Travis, in the State of Texas, and is a fugitive from justice, and has taken refuge in the State of Louisiana and the said Governor of Texas has requested the Executive authority of Louisiana to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered to the agent appointed by the Governor of Texas to receive him

Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, have thought proper to issue this requisition in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States to demand the surrender of the said Sidney Brown, alias Sidney Lawrence alias Frances as fugitive from justice, and I do hereby declare that he stands charged in the County of Travis, in the State of Texas with the crime of murder committed on the person of W. S. Park. Thomas Dr. 73 years old, Andrew 73 years old 73, 73, 73 years of said persons William Park was hereby appointed the agent of the said State of Texas to receive the said Sidney Brown alias Sidney Lawrence alias Frances and convey him to the State of Texas

Given under my hand and seal of the State at the City of Austin this 12th day of October A.D. 1863 and in the 27th year of the Independence of Texas and the Twenty eighth

By the Governor

F. R. Lubbock

Secretary of State

R. J. Townes

United States of America

State of Texas

By F. R. Lubbock

Governor of the State of Texas

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting

Know ye, That reposing Special Trust and confidence in the Integrity Diligence and ability of W. S. Park Thomas Dr. 73 years old, Andrew 73 years old 73, 73, 73 years of said persons William Park was hereby appointed the agent of this State to proceed to the State of Louisiana,

for the purpose of receiving and receiving from the Treasuries of the said State, Liberty Discretionary and Absolute powers, Jurisdictions from Justices from the State of Texas assembled, within the limits of recorded committed upon the persons of Lawrence Austin, in the County of Travis and State aforesaid, and hereby are Empowered and directed the said Sheriff Austin, Lawrence Austin, J.J.J. Boggs, and persons, persons, or any other of them, to receive said persons, bring them in this State and deliver them to the Sheriff of the County of Travis.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Austin this the 12th day of October 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Eighth.

By the Governor

W. P. Lubbock

W. P. Ballinger
Secretary of State

The State of Texas
County of Travis

Know all men by these Presents that we J. W. Howard, F. W. Chandler, L. D. Carrington and J. Harrell are severally held and bound as debtors to the State of Texas in the full sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to the payment whereof well and truly to be made to his Excellency the Governor of the State aforesaid, or to any of his successors in office, we severally bind ourselves, our heirs executors administrators and assigns jointly and severally by these presents, confirmed whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Austin this 17th day of October, A.D. 1863.

The conditions of these obligations are such that whereas the above bounden J. W. Howard has this day been appointed to the Office of Clerk of the District Court in Travis County in the State of Texas now therefore if he shall faithfully discharge the duties, obligations and trusts of said Office and truly, faithfully, and honestly account for all moneys coming into his hands as the holder of said Office, then and in that case shall this obligation become void. But shall otherwise remain in full force and virtue.

Approved
(Signed) G. R. Johns.
Comptroller.

J. W. Howard (Seal)
F. W. Chandler (Seal)
L. D. Carrington (Seal)
J. Harrell (Seal)

Election Returns for State Officers

Counties	For Attorney General			For Comptroller & Office	
	Williams Hedgman	Mathis & Shelley	Scattering	Stephens Comptroller	Scattering
Anderson	304	03	0	361	0
Angelina	00	00	0	00	0
Atascosa	00	25	0	46	0
Austin	379	14	0	283	2
Bandera	00	24	0	60	0
Bastrop	24	331	0	370	0
Bee	00	00	0	57	0
Bell	01	57	0	307	0
Bexar	01	645	0	662	0
Blanco	00	12	0	55	0
Bosque	19	00	0	77	0
Bowie	24	00	0	136	0
Brazoria	00	00	0	243	0
Brazos	44	00	0	149	0
Brewster	00	00	0	00	0
Burleson	00	179	0	277	0
Burnet	00	58	0	108	0
Caldwell	01	147	1	169	0
Calhoun	00	177	0	370	0
Cameron	00	95	0	93	0
Chambers	05	26	0	86	0
Cherokee	388	55	0	342	0
Clay	00	00	0	00	0
Collin	195	11	0	514	0
Colorado	00	00	0	215	0
Comal	00	114	0	139	0
Comanche	00	02	0	27	0
Concho	00	00	0	142	0
Corpus Christi	00	15	0	91	0
Dallas	454	00	0	553	0
Davis	249	00	0	249	0
Denton	00	00	0	241	0
De Witt	00	122	0	205	0
Ellis	01	00	0	265	0
El Paso	00	00	0	00	0
Erath	00	57	0	103	0
Falls	08	04	0	95	0
Fannin	00	04	0	176	1
Fayette	82	255	0	511	0
Fort Bend	50	103	0	144	0
Freestone	69	159	0	106	0
Galveston	380	363	0	407	0
Gillespie	00	239	0	286	0
Goliad	08	119	0	476	0

August The 3rd 1863.

Counties	For Attorney General			For Comptroller's Office.	
	Williams Republican	Watkins Democratic	Scattering	Stephens Democratic	Scattering
Cleveland	00	00	0	00	0
Conway	18	141	0	00	0
Crawford	104	00	0	279	0
Crittenden	153	154	0	416	0
Crockett	00	232	0	271	0
Dallas	432	345	0	1190	0
Desha	521	0	0	529	0
Drew	6	110	0	119	0
Franklin	129	00	0	200	0
Fulton	00	00	0	00	0
Hempstead	00	25	0	113	0
Hot Spring	10	16	0	414	0
Howard	351	39	0	447	0
Independence	00	00	0	00	0
Izard	00	00	0	16	0
Jackson	00	00	0	00	0
Jefferson	00	79	0	91	0
Johnson	35	00	0	113	0
Lafayette	085	14	0	177	0
Lawrence	14	6	0	122	0
Lincoln	00	36	0	98	0
Little River	135	00	0	211	0
Logan	00	41	0	98	0
Lonoke	00	42	0	57	0
Madison	05	00	7	496	0
Marion	00	10	0	90	0
Miller	04	59	0	323	0
Monroe	02	02	0	320	0
Montgomery	72	51	0	154	0
Nevada	07	47	0	167	0
New Madrid	00	00	0	54	0
Newton	00	60	0	100	0
Ouachita	45	08	0	135	0
Perry	12	03	0	113	0
Phillips	00	00	0	00	0
Pike	00	00	0	00	0
Poinsett	00	31	0	55	0
Polk	31	30	0	54	0
Pope	215	00	0	133	0
Prairie	00	61	0	66	3
Pulaski	17	145	0	306	0
Randolph	00	00	4	121	0
Saline	00	00	0	00	0

Election Returns for State Officers 1912

Counties	For Attorney General			For Governor & Lt Gov	
	Williams Republican	Roberts Socialist	Scott Prohibition	Hay Democrat	Lewis Prohibition
Annaqdoches	172	29	2	352	5
Aransas	18	31	0	252	5
Archer	14	00	1	57	5
Armstrong	00	284	5	420	5
Atascosa	44	05	0	57	5
Austin	31	00	0	39	5
Bailey	260	00	0	244	0
Bandera	52	00	0	219	0
Bastrop	05	22	0	236	5
Baylor	321	15	0	469	16
Bee	00	11	0	165	0
Bell	00	00	0	220	0
Bexar	6716	058	0	6474	0
Blanco	71	00	0	144	0
Borden	72	00	0	138	0
Bosque	00	111	0	70	0
Bowie	00	47	0	469	0
Brazoria	73	02	0	203	0
Brazos	576	04	0	711	0
Brewster	00	00	0	23	0
Briscoe	00	00	0	00	0
Brooks	311	40	0	405	0
Brown	00	00	0	322	0
Burleson	90	544	0	615	0
Burnet	157	00	0	165	0
Byler	05	00	0	192	0
Calhoun	280	00	0	450	0
Callahan	00	20	0	30	4
Cameron	66	00	0	111	0
Camp	13	127	0	155	0
Carson	150	147	0	374	0
Cass	193	231	0	503	0
Castro	00	62	0	184	0
Chambers	12	77	0	125	0
Cherokee	06	255	0	204	0
Childress	00	13	0	93	0
Clay	00	00	0	165	0
Cochran	126	00	0	336	0
Coke	00	00	0	37	0
Coleman	00	00	0	00	0
Total	8923	7425	18	26277	26

This is to certify that on this the 13th Day of October 1863. We J.J. Shelley Attorney General, and J.J. Townsend, Secretary of State, proceeded to open and count the returns transmitted to the Secretary of State, according to law of the votes given on the 3rd Day of August A.D. 1863, for an Attorney General, and also for Commissioner of the General Land Office of the State of Texas, and that the returns during three pages contain an entry of said votes

Attorney General
J.J. Townsend,
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, F.R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that from and examination of the Returns, made according to law to the Secretary of State, of the votes given for Attorney General of the State of Texas, at an election held on the Third Day of August 1863, in the said State of Texas, it appears that Williams Stedman received the highest number of votes given for said Office, and I do hereby declare that the said Williams Stedman, has been duly elected to said office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin this the 14th Day of October A.D. 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

By the Governor
J.J. Townsend,
Secretary of State

F.R. Lubbock

Note

A Certificate similar to the above was issued on same Day to Stephen Crosby Commissioner elect of the Gen'l Land Office.

Election Returns for District Officers Aug 3rd 1863

18th District

Counties	S. C. Thompson	Scat-tering
Atascosa	00	0
Bandera	13	0
Kinney	00	0
Maverick	00	0
Medina	00	0
Uvalde	04	0
Wilson	12	0
Total	29	0

19th District

Counties	W. D. Clements	F. W. Fauntleroy	J. M. Bliss	Scat-tering
Bell	181	44	00	0
Bosque	42	21	19	0
Comanche	20	22	09	0
Coryell	62	13	00	0
Erath	7	02	112	0
Hamilton	29	00	00	0
McLennan	213	34	20	0
Palo Pinto	00	3	12	0
Total	554	205	270	0

10th District

Counties	J. M. Johnson	W. Martin	Scat-tering
Castroville	165	03	0
De Witt	00	00	0
Gonzales	133	00	0
Jackson	32	19	0
La Vaca	15	90	0
Victoria	135	00	0
Total	480	112	0

Texas to wit: I hereby certify that on this the 14th day of October 1863. I, P. H. Lubbock, Governor and R. J. Townes Secretary of State proceeded to open and count the returns and declare according to law, to the Secretary of State, of the votes given in the 10th, 18th, and 19th Judicial Districts, each for a District Attorney, as were held and taken on the 3rd day of August A.D. 1863, and that the above is a true tabular statement and correct copy of the returns so returned.

P. H. Lubbock
Governor

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that from and examination of the Returns, made, and now remaining in, this Department, I find that at the General Election held on the Third Day of August 1863, in the various Counties of said District appears that M. D. Ector received the highest number of votes given for said office; and I hereby do declare that the said M. D. Ector has been duly elected to said office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin, this the 14th Day of October A. D. 1863 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R. J. Harris
Secretary of State

Note

It is certified to the above returns forwarded to the Secretary, by W. L. Chambers, of the 19th and S. G. Newsom of the 18th District

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The State of Texas

Special Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the office of Judge of the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District of the State of Texas, composed of the Counties of Bastrop, Travis, Hays, Caldwell and Guadalupe, occasioned by the death of Col W. T. Carter,

Now Therefore, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested, issue this my proclamation, ordering, and directing, that an election be held in the several Counties composing said District, On Saturday the 6th Day of February 1864 to fill said vacancy.

The Chief Justice of each County composing said District (or the County Commissioners in case of necessity) will cause said election to be held, and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State, according to Law.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Austin this Seventeenth day of October, A.D. 1863, and in the year of Texas Independence the Twenty-eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor.

B. Bonner
Secretary of State

Election Returns on "Amendment of the Constitution" (vide p. 181)

August 13th 1868.

Counties	For Amendment	against Amendment	Counties	For Amendment	against Amendment	Counties	For Amendment	against Amendment
Anderson	73	383	Grimes	100	150	Orange	01	88
Angelina	00	00	Guadaloupe	68	88	Palo Pinto	00	00
Atascosa	2	17	Harris	167	494	Panola	08	149
Austin	177	139	Harrison	35	146	Parker	173	68
Bandera	00	00	Hays	35	54	Polk	78	41
Bastrop	71	135	Henderson	29	119	Red River	21	398
Bee	7	31	Hidalgo	00	00	Refugio	00	71
Bell	88	44	Hill	59	19	Robertson	21	104
Bexar	88	189	Hopkins	143	205	Rusk	196	326
Blanco	21	32	Houston	21	380	Sabine	40	20
Bosque	41	22	Hunt	44	27	San Augustine	8	64
Bowie	48	31	Harrison	02	23	San Patricio	10	40
Brazoria	9	61	Harden	00	00	San Saba	05	40
Brazos	32	64	Jack	19	16	Shelby	93	56
Brown	00	00	Jackson	20	46	Smith	16	148
Burleson	33	183	Jasper	13	36	Starr	00	00
Burnet	00	00	Jefferson	41	112	Stephens	00	00
Caldwell	35	70	Johnson	41	51	Tarrant	97	129
Calhoun	40	78	Kames	09	47	Titus	42	239
Cameron	11	63	Kaufman	17	71	Travis	133	167
Chambers	14	18	Kendall	69	14	Trinity	46	75
Cherokee	131	266	Kerr	00	00	Tyler	67	26
Clay	08	00	Lamar	84	396	Upshur	85	164
Collin	00	00	Lamphasas	24	21	Uvalde	23	09
Colorado	00	00	La Vaca	00	00	Van Zandt	29	12
Comal	93	25	Leon	20	237	Victoria	12	154
Comanche	08	05	Llano	00	00	Walker	125	122
Cooke	48	49	Liberty	32	99	Washington	102	419
Coryell	00	00	Live Oak	00	00	Webb	98	00
Dallas	100		Limestone	20	178	Wharton	22	38
Davis	86	150	Madison	13	88	Williamson	00	00
Denton	53	05	Mason	14	18	Wilson	11	72
DeWitt	36	113	Matagorda	17	62	Wise	92	04
Ellis	117	106	McLennan	22	38	Wood	10	14
Erath	71	23	McMullen	00	00	Young	00	02
Falls	00	00	McCulloch	00	00	Zapata	00	00
Fannin	38	62	Medina	26	06	Zavalla	00	00
Fayette	20	265	Marion	41	136		5043	11.338
Fort Bend	58	00	Milam	58	73			
Freestone	45	98	Montague	52	50			
Galveston	64	802	Montgomery	25	105			
Gillespie	60	98	Nacogdoches	00	00			
Goliad	19	280	Navarro	00	00			
Gonzales	00	00	Newton	17	39			
Grayson	113	53	Nueces	28	316			

Ro. J. Devereaux
Sec'y of State

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Executive Department
Austin Texas Oct 19 1863

Hon
R J Townes
Secty of State
Austin Texas

Dear Sir

I have this day appointed J D Hutchinson Esqr of Travis County one of the Board of Trustees of the Blind Asylum vice Thomas Freeman absent from the State

Please issue the necessary commission for it

Very Respectfully
A J Hamilton

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation By the Governor

Whereas there is a vacancy in the office of Representative in the 10th Legislature from Representative District No 34 composed of the County of Galveston occasioned by the death of Hon D R Hall, Deceased

Now Therefore I A J Hamilton Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby order and direct that an election be held in said District to fill said vacancy

The Chief Justice of Galveston County will cause said election to be held (after having) (after having given) not more than ten nor less than three days notice of the time thereof) and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State as the law directs

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Austin this 21st day of October A.D. 1863. and in the year of Texian Independence the Twenty eighth.

A J Hamilton

By the Governor

R J Townes
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Whereas, at the Spring Term, A.D. 1862, of the District Court held and for the County of Galveston, it appears that Peter W. Parker was convicted of the crimes of manslaughter, and sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for the term of five years, and whereas it has been shown unto me by satisfactory and reliable evidence of the most respectable citizens of Galveston County, aided by a communication from the Superintendent of the Penitentiary stating the orderly and industrious habits, thereby manifested while in the custody of the authorities, and their influence in securing pardon;

Now, I, Francis R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, grant a pardon releasing the said Parker from the aforesaid judgement, so expressing him to the Penitentiary, and the Superintendent or other persons having him in charge, must release him forthwith, the judgement ceasing to be operative, in full force and effect, as though this pardon had never been granted.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Austin, this 25th day of October, 1865, and of the Independence of the Twenty-eighth.

By the Governor

F. R. Lubbock

E. A. Burleson,
Secretary of State

Department of State
Austin October 28 1862

To His Excellency
Gov F. R. Lubbock
Sir

In accordance with usage, I beg leave to lay before you the operations of this Department since my last report to you, made on the 29th January last.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, on the 7th of March last, an arrangement was made with D Richardson to publish 4000 copies of the General Laws passed at that session; and 500 copies of the Special Laws of the last general and extra Session. The General Laws, were delivered to me on the 7th day of July last, and 2250, copies, were promptly distributed through the mail, to the several Chief Justices, Judges and other officers entitled by law to receive them.

The Special laws were delivered to me on the 28th day of September last, and 296 copies have been distributed in the same way.

It was found impracticable, except at great expense to contract with any one to distribute the laws in the ordinary manner, and hence the necessity of distributing the volumes through the mail.

The General Laws were published at the price of $1280, and distributed at the cost of $53,08. The Special Laws were published at the cost of $250, and distributed at an expense of $16,20.

At the regular Session of the 9th Legislature, on the 11th day of December 1861, a joint Resolution was passed and approved by the Governor, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, (See Acts of 1862, page 60). On the 4th day of April last, your Excellency issued a proclamation, commanding the Chief Justices, to cause polls to be opened in their respective Counties, on the 1st Monday of the next August, to ascertain the sense of the people in regard to the said amendment, and requesting all the public prints of the State to publish the proclamation in one which was included the said joint resolution, until the day of the election. Two copies of this proclamation were forwarded at different times, to each Chief Justice, and it was published in many of the news-papers of the State. A Copy of the proclamation, is herewith to annexed, marked "A" and made a part of this report.

Returns have been received from nearly all the Counties showing a decided majority against any change of the Constitution. The vote however in

a majority one, being, only about one half of the votes cast at the election. The vote for Governor being Some

. A Table, marked "B" is annexed, showing the result of the vote upon the question of the amendment

In my last report I suggested that an additional Clerk be allowed to this Department, and that additional duties should be imposed upon the Secretary of State. A bill for that purpose was passed in the House but failed in the Senate. The recommendation is here renewed, with the hope that there will be some Legislation upon the Subject. An Extract from that report is hereto annexed, marked "C" and made a part of this report.

The Legislature at the Extra Session appropriated $500, additional to the Standing appropriation of $400 for Extra Clerk hire in this Department but it has not been found necessary to expend but $47,50 for that purpose, An Assistant Clerk has been employed to act as Librarian, and to work in the office during the Session of the Legislature at a Salary of $ per month.

Since my last report there have been sold two volumes of the Digest at $5 each, There remain about 200 volumes yet in hand.

There has been accessed by This Department since my last report, other than the current publications about the Sum of $24 11.56 cts and received during the same time the Sum of $96,66, which will be more fully shown by the accounts annexed Statement marked "D."

The State Library is in as good condition as circumstances would permit, but there are still some 150 volumes missing from the shelves, though every effort will be made to collect them.

The reports of the Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Superintendent of the Penitentiary, were not received at this Department, until about the 10th instant; and it was then ascertained that no one would undertake to publish them except a very great expense, A copy of each report will be furnished to each of the two Houses.

As to the maintenance of the Grounds, Public Buildings, I beg leave to report That the Board, failed to procure the necessary material for making the gullets, and consequently the Public Buildings have not been recovered, Suitable shingles, and some have been procured, and it is expected that the work can be accomplished early next Spring. The Sum of

#8884,02, has been expended in procuring these materials; and the sum of #14.50. in making repairs on the buildings, and Gates,

No work has been done upon the Artesian Well, for nearly twelve months. The shaft became fastened it, and cannot be removed for want of necessary tools. It has been bored to the depth of 1210 feet; and a small volume of mineral waters issues therefrom, which it is believed possesses. some medicinal qualities. It is respectfully suggested that it is unnecessary to make any further appropriation at present for completing the work.

The business of the office has been brought up to this date,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. J. Duncan,
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas.

Special Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the office of Representative in the 10th Legislature of Texas, from Representative District No 16. composed of the Counties of Harrison and Panola, occasioned by the resignation of Hon E. A Blanche,

Now Therefore, I F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in vested, hereby order and direct, that an election be held in said District to fill said vacancy.

The Chief Justice of each County composing said District (or two County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held (after having given not more than ten, nor less than five days notice of the time there of) and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State as the law directs.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Austin this Second day of November 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R. J. Duncan
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas

Whereas, at the Fall Term A.D. 1862 of the District Court held in and for the County of Henderson, One A.G. Waters was adjudged to pay a recognizance bond of One Thousand Dollars, entered into by him, for the appearance of one Thos G Arrington at said Court, accused of larceny, and whereas satisfactory testimony has been brought before the Executive justifying, on account of the condition of said Waters, and the circumstances of the case, an intercession on his part.

Now Therefore, I, F.R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority invested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, hereby remit the said judgment of One Thousand Dollars, against the said Waters, leaving the judgment as to costs, however, in full force and effect, as though this remission had never been granted.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin, this 3rd day of November 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty eighth.

F R Lubbock

By the Governor

R J Harris

Secretary of State

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The State of Texas.

Whereas, at the Spring Term A D 1859 of the District Court held in and for the County of Montgomery; one Willis Bridgers, and Rhoda, his wife were adjudged to pay a recognizance bond of $500 entered into by them for the appearance of their son, Walter Bridgers at said Court; charged with horse-stealing; and whereas it has been shown to the Executive by petitions from many citizens of Montgomery County, that the pecuniary conditions of said Willis & Rhoda Bridgers, precludes the possibility of their paying said forfeiture, without the sacrifice of their Homestead; and that they have two sons, other than the said Walter, in the C.S. Army, and that they believe from good reasons, that the said Walter is also in his Country's service.

Now Therefore I F. R. Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, hereby remit the said judgement for $500, against the aforesaid Willis and Rhoda Bridgers, leaving the judgement as to costs however, in full force and effect as though this remission had never been granted.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed at Austin this 3rd Day of November 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

R. J. Townes,
Secretary of State.

There is an error in the above "remission". It was recalled and destroyed. aug 16 1864, when Gov Murrah issued the remissions.
vide "Ex Record" aug 16 1864, J.B. Thorne

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

In greeting you thus assembled in Regular Session, by virtue of the Constitution and Laws, I congratulate you and the country that, under the providence of God, our State has been blessed with genial seasons, uninterrupted good health and prosperity, that our granaries teem with the superabundance of our harvests, our broad plains still furnish an abundance of forage and meat, and that the unparalleled bravery of her noble sons has saved our beloved State from the fated presence of the foe.—

The mighty contest in which is involved, on our part, all of property, life, liberty and honor, has progressed since your adjournment, checkered with alternate success and reverses to our arms. In the general summing up however of results, we have no reason to despond or falter.

The war has nevertheless, assumed gigantic proportions, demanding sacrifices on the part of all; our people are unalterably fixed in the determination to prosecute it to the bitter end, and never to yield while a man is left to strike a blow for freedom. As the contest lengthens, our armies become more experienced and efficient in the varied and difficult requirements of active warfare, and their present condition, if supported as the requirements of our situation demand, is such as to inspire us with a just confidence in their power to successfully resist the hosts of the enemy.

It is true that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are both in the enemy's possession: their defence was alike honorable to their respective garrisons and conferred additional lustre upon the Southern name. Those positions were wrested from us, not by the prowess of the enemy's armies, but by the total exhaustion of our magazines. The gloom that for a moment overshadowed the minds of our people upon their loss, was quickly dissipated before the inherent courage of the Southern race, which rose equal to the emergency. The results to the enemy have proved wholly inadequate to the great sacrifices made by them in securing those points, and to day, with those positions in their hands, the navigation of the Mississippi is to them a myth. We could well afford to fortify several such places and surrender them upon the same terms as Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The occupation of those Fortresses in a degree separated the States of the Trans-Mississippi Department from their sister States east of the Mississippi, and we must contend at present alone against the numerous armies of the enemy thrown against us upon this side of that river for our subjugation.

His forces are in possession of Missouri, of a large portion of Arkansas and Louisiana, and his standards are nearly advanced to the borders of Texas. The Executive has exerted the power to the extent vested in him by law to call forth the resources of the State to meet the crisis that is upon her. The whole resources of the State, both in men and means, are however demanded by the exigencies of her position, and it is for your Honorable body to take such measures as will develop them to the utmost, and bring them into effective operation for the safety of the State and the success of the general cause. Without such vigorous action

The Military Board.

In consequence of the scarcity of the requisite material and labor, the various establishments for the manufacture of small arms for the State, are making but tolerable progress. Something however, has been accomplished, and a considerable number have been turned over to the Confederate Government. These Manufactories should be fostered by the State. — Iron works should be erected as speedily as possible. Iron is becoming very scarce and high, and unless something is done to increase the supply, our farming interests must materially suffer. —

The Board has received from the sale of State Bonds, munitions of war and other army supplies sold to the Confederate Government, the sum of $700.070.00 and has paid out $655.968.00, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $44.102.00. (In these amounts are included the proceeds of one Hundred and Eighty three Bonds sold, and the money deposited with the Comptroller to credit of State Revenue.)

In accordance with a joint resolution passed at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature, the Board had a survey made of the Salines in the vicinity of Double Mountain. Col A Bishop of Wise County, was appointed Commissioner to conduct the survey His report will be found very instructive and satisfactory, developing that salt in the greatest abundance can be procured at those Salines. His Report will accompany that of the Military Board.

The Board was charged with the duty of providing specie to meet the interest on 8 per cent Bonds. For various reasons, which will be explained in their report it has succeeded in part only, in meeting the requirements of the law. The State Treasurer has on hand sufficient Specie to pay the interest on the $1.000.000 loan, due January 1st 1864: and the amount appropriated at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature will enable the Board to pay the interest due July 1st of the same year.

If the Legislature shall determine to continue the present policy of paying the interest for the relief of Taxpayers, it will be necessary that an additional appropriation be made to meet the interest for the ensuing two years.

For the entire business and details connected with the operations of the Military Board, you are respectfully referred to the Report accompanying this Message.

Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

I most respectfully call your attention to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, in which will be found the details connected with his Department. I bespeak a careful examination of the many valuable suggestions contained therein.

The continued demand upon the State for men — the calling into Confederate service by the President, of all liable to conscription up to the age of forty five years, has in a great measure destroyed the organization of the State Troops. (During the past winter, upon the requisition of the General Commanding the District of Texas &c. I called into service five thousand of the State Troops to meet a threatened invasion. The men in general, responded promptly. In my Message to the Extra Session of the Legislature, it was stated that, from accurate data, Texas had furnished to the Confederate armies thirty-three (33) regiments, thirteen (13) battalions, two (2) squadrons, six (6) unattached companies, and one (1) legion of twelve (12) companies of Cavalry; nineteen (19) regiments, two (2) battalions, one (1) unattached company,

me (1) Legion of (two (2) battalions infantry; one regiment and twelve Light Batteries artillery; which with six thousand five hundred men then in the Service of the State, made an aggregate of sixty eight thousand five hundred (68.500) men Texas had contributed to the support of our just cause.

Since that time, there have been added one brigade and several regiments to the Confederate forces, and several light batteries, which with the State troops now mustered into Confederate service, have swelled the number of Texas troops who have taken the field to about ninety thousand (90.000) men, exceeding the highest popular vote ever cast. By many thousands. In addition to this roll, so glorious to Texas, I am proud to say, that Minute companies, composed of those not liable under the present law to military duty, are daily forming, with the determination to defend the State to the last extremity.

In view of the fact that every man under the present law may be required to take the field, I again suggest the importance of declaring by law that every male person from sixteen years and upwards, not totally unfit, be declared to be in the military service of the State, that no exemptions be allowed other than those recognized by the Constitution, and that no one be permitted to furnish a substitute. I am clearly of opinion that the exemptions and the right to furnish substitutes is contrary to the country, and should be abolished both by the State and Confederate Governments.

When men are needed at home to carry on business of any character, let them be detailed for that purpose, and in every instance, when practicable, let them be placed on the same footing as the Soldiers. This is not an ordinary war, and its burdens should be as much equalized as possible.

The men termed able-bodied, are nearly all on the service. The result is, that those left at home are exempted from various causes, but in most instances claim to be exempt from some Physical disability. It is astonishing, to witness with what facility Surgeons' certificates of disability are obtained by those who appear to be the most energetic, active Business men on the community. Others are exempted, because "they cannot walk well enough for infantry Service" yet they can almost live on horseback, herding stock, driving beeves, and performing other kinds of hard duties. Others there are, whose "lungs are affected, and it is impossible for them to join a company without serious injury to their health" yet they can prosecute their speculating and trading operations with indefatigable energy amid the fiery heats of Summer, and the cutting blasts of winter. There is no valid reason why such men should not be placed in service and required to do home duty at least. It has become absolutely necessary that the very young, the old, and those bonafide disabled, be held to service and required to perform such duties as they are capable of, such as looking to the property of those of their neighbours who are in the army - in keeping up a proper system of police for safety and protection within the several Counties; and I trust your Honorable Body will not adjourn without making some provision in this behalf.

While upon this subject, permit me to call your attention to Sections 2 and 3 of Art. 6 of the State Constitution. The 2d Section reads

"Any person who conscientiously scruples to bear arms, shall not"
"be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services."

No law has been enacted prescribing how the scruples of such party are to be ascertained, or what amount shall constitute an equivalent for personal service. The party, before relieved from military duty

under this Plea, should be held to strict proof, and an adequate price for this release from personal service should be fixed by Law. Section 3. reads "No licensed Minister of the Gospel shall be required to perform military duty, work on roads, or serve on juries in this State" In adopting this provision, the framers of the Constitution evidently meant parties who would be engaged continuously in their Holy calling. While I accord every meed of praise to this class of our Citizens, and estimate the vital importance of their prosecuting the functions of their Sacred office, and bear cheerful testimony to their devoted zeal and patriotism as a class, I am yet of opinion, that there are those among them who have abandoned their Holy calling, and daily engage in the business of the world by becoming Speculators Traders. &c. — Such clergymen should not be sheltered under this provision of the Constitution; and I deem it within the scope of your authority, and to be your duty, to declare by Law, that when a Minister of the Gospel claims Exemption from the duties set forth in said Article, he must show that he is actually Engaged in the prosecution of the duties of his Holy calling. — — — — — —

The Frontier

For a knowledge of the operations and workings of the regiment of State Troops Stationed on the Frontier, I refer you to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General. I had hoped that, ere this, an occasion would have offered when I could, with safety to the Frontier, have transferred this regiment to the Confederate Service. — I have never however received such assurances of its continuance on the line, or the replacing it with other efficient troops as would justify me in either transferring or disbanding it. Hence it has been continued in State service — This regiment has been charged with the defence of a line nearly five hundred miles in length. That it has not accomplished this duty to the satisfaction of all those most deeply interested, is not to be wondered at. I doubt however, if any other regiment, similarly situated, could have done better. — The regiment is composed of men directly interested in the welfare of the Frontier, and they were for this reason selected for the service. — I regret to say that for several months past, the depredations upon the frontier have been very frequent. Murders have been committed and horses stolen. Upon the Indians I have been instigated to these acts by our barbarous Yankee enemies, and the renegade whites among them. — My views in regard to our Indian enemies are now as they have ever been — we can hope for no peace with them until we are in a position to dictate terms, and to do this we must pursue them to their own homes, chastising them with a heavy hand. —

While I fully recognise the duty of the Confederate Government to protect our frontier, I am also well aware of its difficulties in keeping a sufficient number of men in the field to meet all the requirements of our present condition. Hence I have the more strongly felt it the duty of the State Government to see her people properly protected. I have on various occasions brought the subject of frontier protection to the notice of the Generals in command of this Department: and while they have ever expressed a willingness to do all in their power to render efficient protection, and in some instances have received men into Confederate service expressly to that end, some unforseen Emergency has invariably arisen depriving that section of the promised aid. — In calling out troops, I have in some cases exempted the frontier Counties

and held the troops in those counties for local defence. I have authorized the formation of Minute Companies in the Frontier counties, to be composed of furloughed conscripts and those liable to State service, for the protection of the families in those exposed regions. — These organizations are progressing, and will I trust render efficient service. The establishment of the Northern Sub. Military District of Texas, and the concentration of troops upon our Northern border, will I believe aid materially in the general protection of the Frontier. —

The appropriation made at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature, for the support of the Frontier Regiment is exhausted. An immediate appropriation is necessary to support this command. —

Should the Legislature, in its wisdom to relieve the State from the burdens of maintaining this regiment, repeal the restrictions at present annexed to its transfer to Confederate Service, permit me to remark that Lt. Gen. Smith Commanding the Trans-Miss. Department, is eminently fitted by reason of his long period of service on our extreme Frontier and his knowledge of its topography and wants, to provide adequately and skilfully for its protection. The frontier, forming a portion of his Department with whose defence he would after such transfer be thus directly charged, would be, I feel convinced, most ably and efficiently protected, for no General is better fitted, from his intimate knowledge of that section of our Country which is the Scene of Indian hostilities, to dispose his troops as to accomplish that end. —

The Penitentiary

It was deemed advisable at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature, to appoint a Joint Committee to examine into, and report upon the business of the Penitentiary. The Committee was instructed to make their report to the Executive, and to publish the same immediately upon terminating their labors. This they have done, and a copy of their report is herewith respectfully Submitted. —

The financial condition of the Institution, as exhibited in the Biennial Report of the Agent, is most satisfactory, and will compare favorably I have no doubt, with any similar Establishment in the Confederacy. —

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully directed to the Report of the Directors, suggesting the propriety of authorizing the employment of Free Men connect labor to ensure the more successful and profitable working of the machinery. This Institution is doing much for the State and the Confederacy, and every exertion should be made to keep it moving in its present prosperous working. —

The Report of the Financial Agent discloses the following. Cotton goods manufactured from December 1st 1861. to August 31st 1863, including 24.702.2 yards from late Agent, 2.337.660.2 yds. woolens, including 1.841.3 yds. from late agent. 293.298.1 yds. The total amount of Sales within the same period, was 2.308.716,3 yds. Cottons, and 287.214.1 yds. woolens, leaving a balance unsold of 28.962.0 yds. Cottons, and 6.789.1 yds woolens. Of these Sales, the army received 1.276.920.3 Cottons, and 257.751.3 yds. woolens, making

Largely over one half the cottons, and all the woolens less 33.704. 3 yds. The Lunatic Asylum received 2.253. 0 yds. cottons and 602. yds woolens. The balance. 1.029.543 0 yds. cottons, and 28.860. 2 yds. woolens were absorbed by the Penitentiary. Factory, clothing of Convicts and employees, general supplies for the Institution and families of Soldiers and Citizens. The gross earnings of the Institution for the same period Have been $ 1.174 439 07
The amount expended has been 466 653 40
Special deposit with State Treasurer 653. 000 00
With a cash balance on hand Sept 1st 1863 of 52 785 67

On October 15th 1863, there was deposited with the State Treasurer the further sum of $ 147.000. 00 making the whole sum paid into the Treasury. $ 800.000 00

The above results demonstrate that the Penitentiary has been managed with consummate ability and has proven of incalculable benefit to our army. In the present condition of the Country, the importance of this Institution rises to supreme magnitude, and I must impress upon your Honorable Body the importance of affording every facility whereby its usefulness may be extended.

I regret that it becomes my duty to allude to a transaction on the part of the Financial Agent, by which he purchased on his own account with his private funds, some one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, which subsequently found its way into the Penitentiary and were there used, and for which the agent claimed the price of cotton at the time it was so used, and continued to demand an increased price as cotton advanced. I was not advised of the Directors of this transaction for some time after it was said to have taken place. On receiving the information I immediately addressed the Directors and Financial Agent requesting an explanation, forbidding any settlement until I could investigate the matter, and instructed the Directors to bring the subject before the Investigating Committee. Upon an examination of the facts, I feel assured there was no intention on the part of the Financial Agent to perpetrate a wrong against the State, but that he believed he had a right to invest his own means in this manner, and that if the Penitentiary used his cotton, he was entitled to be paid its market price. I disapproved of the entire transaction, and in justice to the agent it is fair to say, that upon being informed by me of my disapproval, he at once agreed to accept the cost price of the cotton, leaving it to the Legislature to determine whether he should be entitled to any additional price. I regret this occurrence the more because I believe the Financial Agent has proved himself a most efficient and able officer, and should not have committed, in my judgement, so palpable a mistake. Apart from the legal principles regulating agencies, my unalterable opinion is that no officer of the Government should buy or sell any article, directly or indirectly, for speculation on his own account, that he is charged with buying or selling for the Government, it should be neither permitted or tolerated. Your Honorable Body can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the merits of this case, upon an examination of the Report of the Investigating Committee, the statements of the Financial Agent, and the papers attached to the Report.

In March last, Maj: Gen Magruder requested of me the use of the Penitentiary as a place of

confinement for the prisoners of war in his District acceded to his request, conditioned that such use would not impair the material interests of the Institution. Made to this effect to the Superintendent and authorized him to receive the prisoners, if he was satisfied the material interest of the Institution would not suffer. The prisoners were received sometime in the latter end of April or beginning of May - Subsequently, doubts arose in my mind as to the propriety of the step, solely however upon the ground of evil to the Establishment, and not as to the propriety of its use as a place of confinement for prisoners, the enemy having frequently incarcerated our soldiers in such places.

Thereupon addressed Brigadier General Terry, requesting their removal, which was done. In the month of October, I received two communications from Maj: Gen. Magruder, again urgently requesting its use for the safe keeping of Federal prisoners of War taken at Sabine Pass. many very important reasons were adduced by him in support of the measure, but none sufficient in my judgement to overcome my previous objections, and which I yet entertain. viz: the risk of destruction to the sole manufactory of cloth, West of the Mississippi River, & incalculable importance therefore to the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I declined the request. I respectfully ask the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of using the Penitentiary for such purpose.

Government Officials

In this period of war and distress, officers should be very scrupulous in their transactions, and laws should be enacted visiting with the most severe penalties possible, those who engage in speculations connected with their official positions - It may not be out of place to say that there is much complaint throughout the entire Confederacy, and particularly in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, in regard to the many Speculations carried on by Government Officials and Agents, making use of their official positions and advantages, as it is said they do, to accumulate wealth for their own benefit. I am satisfied that many of these charges are base+ and slanderous, yet I fear there are instances of such wrong doing - I believe the Confederate Congress should appoint a Board of Censors in each Military Department, whose duty it should be to examine most rigidly and search into the acts and doings of all Government agents and disbursing officers, holding them to strict accountability. If mere suspension or cashiering of a defaulting disbursing agent or officer should not suffice in these times of trial and war. He should be treated, as he really is, worse than a deserter or traitor, and hung without benefit of clergy.

+ basely false and vile

Provision for the Families of those in the Service

I am pleased to state that the provision made by the Legislature at the late Extra Session for the relief of our Soldiers' families, has been productive of much good, and as far as I have ascertained, the county authorities have been prompt and energetic in carrying to their relief. Our citizens too, have very generally been liberal. Hence the families of our brave soldiery, absent in defence of the country are being well provided for. This policy must be continued, and I trust your Honorable Body

An Impressment Case

Distilleries

†after words Insert three lessons

Citizens leaving the Country to avoid participation in the struggle

Our U.S. Provisional Army beyond the limits of the State.

Since that time, additional thousands have taken the field reducing our voting population to about one-third of its usual number. This accounts for the fact that a vast majority of our most patriotic and substantial citizens are still at service. They are absent in obedience to the call of patriotism and the mandate of the laws and cannot return at their own volition. These citizens have left behind their families and property and are deeply interested in a proper management of affairs in their State. Absent as they are and the service of their country, it appears to me they should be permitted to exercise a part in the conduct of affairs at Home.

That your Honorable Body will, under proper regulations and restrictions, grant such a law as will give to those of our citizens in the C.S. Provisional Army beyond the limits of the State, the right to vote in all general elections during the war.

Aliens

In calling for Five Thousand men to fill the last requisition made upon us the Commanding Generals of this District, were of opinion the limit had carried where the necessities of the country demanded the services of every man liable under the Military Law. Therefore directed all Aliens to be enrolled and subjected to the draft. From a study of opinion that they are liable under the law. Various protests have been filed with this Department, and various parties representing themselves as Foreign Consuls have made applications for the release of individuals as subjects of Foreign Powers. Their liability to draft resting solely on the question of domicile, I have left them to pursue their remedy through the Courts, in the mean time retaining them as State soldiers. We have numbers of this description of people in our midst, engaged in business and of long residence, with property and families. Many have accumulated & have amounts of property, and yet refuse contribution to defend the State, they plead that they are not citizens and never intended becoming such. Others there are; trading, speculating, and accumulating wealth, who are unwilling to perform any of the duties incumbent upon citizens.

These persons should be required to defend the Country from which they draw their subsistence, or be forced to seek homes beyond her limits.

Conference of the Governors of the States West of the Mississippi and Lt Gen. E. Kirby Smith Commanding Trans. Miss: Department at Marshall Texas on August 15th 1863.

On the 15th of August last, I met by invitation of Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, that gentleman and the Governors of the States West of the Mississippi River, together with several C.S. Senators, Supreme Court Judges, and other prominent citizens of these States, at Marshall Texas, to confer upon the condition of the country west of the river, and place the General in possession of the resources of those States. The conference proved highly satisfactory to those present, developing evidences of strength and ability to sustain the country West of the Mississippi, beyond their most sanguine expectations. You are respectfully referred to the address issued by the Governors. The proceedings of the conference are on file in the Executive Office subject to examination by your Honorable Body.

Relations to our State with Florida Affairs.

Deserters from Military Service.

Appropriation for the Purchase of Arms &c.

Treasurer's Statement

Report of The Librarian.

Report of The Trustees

Report of The Secretary of State

Alabama, Coashatta and Muscogee Indians.

Under the law authorizing the appointment of an Agent for the Alabama, Coashatta and Muscogee Indians, and fixing four hundred dollars as the annual salary of said agent, ascertaining that the Indians were much scattered, and that the duties of a single agent would in consequence be arduous and difficult to be properly discharged. I appointed an Agent for the Alabama Indians, and a Sub-Agent for the Coashatta and Muscogee Indians, giving to each of them the sum of two hundred dollars, and stipulating that one hundred dollars of the amount received by each of the agents should be devoted to the purchase of agricultural implements and necessaries for the Indians. This arrangement appears to have worked well, and the Indians are reported to be in a prosperous condition and well satisfied. I have been informed recently that a portion of them were desirous of entering the U.S. service for the protection of our frontier. I have instructed the agents that, they permit them to do so, if such be their wish.

Hospital Fund

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of the Legislature on the 1st March last, no additional drafts have been made upon the appropriation for Hospital purposes. There remains to the credit of the original appropriation the sum of Sixty Thousand ($60.000). The last appropriation has not been touched. In consequence of the difficulty of communication, no recent reports have been received from the agents east of the Mississippi river. The last reports received show the Texas Hospitals to be in good condition.

The consequence of the system now pursued by the C.S Government in commuting the rations of the sick in Hospitals, together with the ceaseless exertions of the ladies of the country in procuring the funds for Hospital purposes, it has been found unnecessary to exhaust the appropriations made by the Legislature.

State Finances

I beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to the very able Biennial Report of the Comptroller ending August 31st 1863 and to solicit at your hands a careful consideration of the many valuable suggestions made therein.

The Report shows that there was a balance on Hand August 31st 1863.

To credit of State Revenue	36 866	34
Receipts from a fine Tenths of Taxes	652 433	32
Do " Sale of Land Scrip	121 097	00
Do " Refunding to Appropriations	124 792	81
Do " Sale of Public Property, Office Fees &c.	75 791	02
Do " Sale of State Bonds	212 015	70
Do " Penitentiary	500 000	00
Received by Transfer from School Fund	703 843	88
Do " Transfer from University Fund	41 521	40
	$2 468 361	47

Disbursements for the Two Years ending August 31st 1863

For Civil Service	89 165	24
For Military Service	2 031 612	54
By Cancellation of Treasury Warrants	331 763	96
" Balance on Hand	15 819	73
$	2.468.361	47

State Debt

Treasury Warrants drawn during the two years and yet outstanding against the Treasury	1 343 922	31
10 per cent Warrants outstanding	181 565	41
Interest on the above (Estimated)	40 000	00
8 per cent State Bonds issued	891 000	00
Amount Borrowed from School Fund	680 325	00
Do " University Fund	187 403	73
Do " Settlement of States	16 403	35
$	3.340.619	80

Estimated Receipts for the Two Years ending August 31st 1865

Balance on Hand August 31st 1863	15 819	73
Amount due on Taxes of 1862	220 000	00
Do of Taxes to be collected Jan 1864 and 1865	3 141 200	00
Do from Penitentiary	1 000 000	00
Do from Confederate States	1 950 000	00
Do from Military Board, return of U.S Bonds	584 000	00
$	6.911 019	73

Estimated Disbursements for the Two Years ending August 31st 1865

For Civil Service	707 177	43
" Frontier Defence	2.000 000	00
" Payment of Audited Debt	3.340 619	80
" Payment of Unaudited Debt	200 000	00
$	6.247.797	23
Deducting this from receipts for same period	6.911.019	73
There are excess of $	663.222	50

in the Revenue over all demands upon the Treasury. The Comptroller in his Report remarks "Should the expenses of Frontier Protection be transferred to the Confederate States, there will be, at the end of the next two years, an excess of $1.663.222 50 of Revenue over all liabilities at that time, for which credit, should the claims against the Confederate States remain uncollected, there would still be an excess of $713.222.50 — To which

" extraordinary demands not estimated for, and as a means of sustaining credit
" in the meantime, it is recommended that the price of Landscrip be reduced to
" fifty cents per acre in State Liabilities — that money and credits be subjected to
" taxe, and that the tax laws be so amended as to cause a more thorough and
" prompt assessment and collection of taxes. With such amendments, the
" revenue of the next two years, if collected in available means, will be sufficient
" to absorb the floating debt and furnish the basis of a sound credit, sufficient
" to meet all probable demands. The present rate of Tax is therefore considered
" high enough for all State purposes" —

I cannot but admit that our currency is at present in a very depreciated condition. Many causes are assigned to account for this condition of things. I presume it is attributable mainly to the large issues of the Confederate Government in Treasury Notes. Another prominent cause is the trade carried on by our people with Mexico, where paper, representing money, is not current. To carry on that trade, in=
=voluble has specie become, that the great demand for it has caused quite an un
value to be placed on articles that will not command specie; hence one great cause of the low price of Confederate money. I believe the taxes now in process of collection, and the gathering of the tax in kind, (rendering unnecessary thereby so great an issue by the Confederate Government) together with the aid of the Impressment Law, fixing the maximum prices upon articles required by it, will have the immediate effect of appreciating the currency. To feel the assurance that in this section of the Trans-Mississippi Department the currency will be greatly appreciated in a very short time. —

I trust the Confederate Congress, soon to meet, will make arrangements to control the entire trade in cotton, tobacco and naval stores, thereby having a basis for a new issue on specie values, and that they will at once, the present outstanding notes by increased taxation and funding. Some step of this character must be taken immediately by the Confederate Government. Radical and prompt remedy must be applied. The people will sustain any measure looking to a permanent relief to the currency. The policy of continuing an issue of depreciated as are the present notes, is ruinous and blighting: better by far that a new and limited currency be created, forcing the funding of the present issues. I feel satisfied, that had the Government at the onset of the present war, controlled the cotton, tobacco and Naval Stores of the Con=
=federate States, (which could have been done with the consent of the producers) Cotton would really have been King. It is not yet too late to inaugurate such a policy.

Confederate notes constituting the currency, and being made receivable for State taxes and dues generally, has the effect of driving out of sight State papers, which although more appreciated by holders, is no better on the hands of the State Government for disbursement than Confederate notes. State papers, like specie, being hoarded and brought to light only when it can be used on most favor=
=able terms. State paper could be made almost equal to specie, by making it alone receivable for State dues. But were such a course adopted, it would be a blow struck at the credit of the Confederate paper, which I am not willing therefore to recommend. Further, State paper would be so difficult to obtain, that it would almost be equivalent to the requiring of our people to pay their taxes in specie, which in the present condition of the country would be impracticable. The States are so intimately involved in the interest and credit of the Confederate Government, that

See no safer mode than to struggle on together, making it the common cause, embarked as we are in one common bottom, until the troubled waters shall subside, and we all make, as we shall be certain to do, a good anchor=age and a safe port.

University Lands.

It was made the duty of the Governor, under "An Act authorizing the disposition and sale of the University Lands" to order a re-sale of the land purchased, when=ever any party purchasing should fail to pay the amount of interest and cer=tificate as his punctuality with the same was due. Although many parties have failed to comply with the terms of sale, I found on coming into office that no steps had been taken to re-sell any of the lands so forfeited. I have not deemed it advisable in the present condition of the country, to order a re-sale of any of the lands. Parties who have made first payments on their lands are being summoned by the State Treasurer to pay their instalments in the currency of the country, while he is refusing to receive payments to [illegible] who have indicated a readiness to make any payments. It would be well for the Legislature to determine as to the policy that should be pursued. There were presented for payment at the State Treasury certain claims in the hands of Messrs E. B. Nichols & Co. for the benefit of parties in New Orleans, for money and supplies furnished E. B. Nichols as one of the Commissioners appointed by the State Convention. There being no funds in the Treasury, it was demanded that under "An Act providing means for the payment of certain debts created by authority of the late Convention of the people of the State of Texas" approved April 8th 1861, a portion of the Bonds issued by the State should be sold for that purpose. The party being clearly entitled to the benefit of the law, I instructed that of the Bonds of the State were taken at par, I could consent to the sale of a sufficient number to pay the debt. Twenty-Eight of them were thus sold, and the debts liquidated. The accounts and vouchers are on file in the Comptroller's Office.

Report of Commissioner of The General Land Office.

The attention of your Honorable Body is respectfully called to the Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which discloses the condition and operations of his department for the last two years.

Conclusion.

I cannot close this, probably my last official communication to any Legislature of Texas, without again congratulating you on the general prosperity of our State. Texas has indeed cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the many evidences of His sustaining arm, exhibited during the progress of this great contest. She has been blessed with abundant harvests and unparalleled health, and in every instance

in which our people have been called to meet the ruthless invader, their gallantry, with the aid of God, has been rewarded with entire success.

We are not for the great loss we have sustained in our brave men who have fallen by the sword of the enemy and alas! too many by disease, we could scarcely realize the dreadful scenes that have been enacted in other portions of the Confederacy. Our internal affairs are in a most prosperous condition, and our State finances present a most encouraging view for a people engaged in so great and exhausting a war.

Texas has done much in this contest, and will continue to do more. Her Government officials and people have extended a most hearty and cordial support to the Confederate Government. I feel assured they will continue to do so.

That we have yet some among us who are traitors, is not to be denied. I believe however, they constitute a very insignificant number. We have dealt very leniently by all such people. Too much so I think.

The time has arrived when Virginia should no longer, and must no longer be tolerated in our midst. We should recognize the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged, and while I am willing to stand by and support the Constitution, I do not believe that because we cannot prove overt acts of treason upon traitors, that they should be allowed to correspond, plot and incite others to treason with impunity. I have always sustained from our victories, hence I know that the law making power should give to the emergency of the times and enact laws suitable to this revolutionary crisis, and not leave the people, outside of the laws, to inflict punishment upon those who fall under the ban of public opinion. We have arrived at that period in this struggle, when the true and loyal citizen feels that every man who does not give some palpable evidence of his devotion to the Southern cause is an enemy and should be treated as such. Where useless laws are enacted whereby such traitors are required to perform duty as loyal citizens, or in default thereof punished, the people will rise in their majesty and dispose of them.

A few bad men in our midst must not be permitted to interfere with or impede our progress and success in this great struggle for life and liberty. We must be united. We must be as a band of brothers. We must and will sustain the patriotic and intellectual Statesman at the head of the Government, the gallant Commanders and their chivalrous Soldiers. We will sustain the families of those bravely doing battle for our country. We will forgive the love of money, ease and luxury. We will forget our private interests. We will all pledge ourselves to do these things, rally around the standards of our bleeding country, and continue to strike so long as an armed Yankee stands upon our Soil. Do these things. Listen to no proffered song of aid from England or France, or from the dissentions of our hated foes, but continue to press on, filling up the ranks of our thinned armies, and ere long, Victory will perch upon our banners and an honorable and lasting peace be secured.

While Texas thus far presents a bright and unsullied escutcheon, it is my painful duty to say, that although we have at home many patriotic citizens who are doing, and have been doing everything in their power to carry on the war successfully, and to provide for and sustain those in the service and their families, there are a very large number who appear to be

entirely devoted to the wild hunt after wealth. This mania is confined to no particular class, but pervades all occupations and employments. It embraces the shop-keeper, the planter, the farmer, stock-raiser, the professional man, mechanic, minister of the gospel, and in some instances, the soldier himself. I blush to say, that in Texas, where we have thousands of surplus corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye &c, with no enemy in our midst robbing, burning and destroying our property, these articles are higher than in our sister States, in fact occupied by the enemy, and that Confederate Treasury Notes are less appreciated than in any State of the Confederacy.

These things are all wrong, and should be remedied if it can be done, in a measure by your Honorable Body. The old and conservative State of Virginia, the "mother of States and of Statesmen," the birthplace of Washington† Jefferson, Monroe, and hosts of other profound and great men, has found it necessary in these war times to limit the profits of the trader, and to fix a price upon the necessaries of life. You have the same power, and should exercise it.

I trust gentlemen, that your deliberations will be conducted with calmness and ability, and that your enlarged wisdom and experience will enable you to adopt such measures and enact such laws as will strengthen the arm of the Revolution, and develop in a great degree the immense resources of our State, that when you shall have returned to your homes, you will be met with the plaudits of your constituents

R. Scurry

† After "Washington" insert "Madison"

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 4th 1868

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives

I have once more
many proud privilege to present to you Mementoes of the
gallant achievements of our Texas Troops, and to suspend
from the walls of the Capitol of these additional Trophies
wrested from the enemy on the battle field

The Standard of Colours
of the 4th Texas Cavalry Volunteers, together with the whole
Regiment was captured by the 5th Texas in the Battle
of Richmond, June 21 1862

The other Flag was captured by Lt
Col C. L. Hampton, 14th Texas Cavalry (Hamptons Legion) otherwise
known as the 1st Regt Sibleys Brigade, in the Battle of
La Fourche, La, July 13 1863.

The captured Colours of the 6th Texas
Cavalry were declined by its gallant Colonel Sul Ross to
either the walls of the Capitol or home by reason of the
those of the 4th or 5th Texas of the same army of Virginia. They
were confided to Lt Simpson, who most faithfully borne
with the Hotel, at each halt he was stationing at Jackson
Miss. The Flag bore the marks of the many musket
were inflicted on which the Regiment had been engaged. All floated over this distinguished corps at
Corinth, Matchez Bayou, Fourchiglas and Lake, Thirteen
rents of the 6th are honorable wounds

Let the rents of Honorable
felled be left sacred, and like the Standards of Washington
and Cortez at the Capitol of Mexico, it will be the sacred
Trust to our records because it is with treason from the
Right

Very Respectfully
A. J. Hamilton

The State of Texas

Whereas at the Spring Term A.D 1858 of the District Court held in and for the County of Harris, one Wiley Bruton was convicted of the crime of "Stealing a negro slave" and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of Ten years, and whereas it has been shown unto by a memorial from sundry citizens of Harris County, and by a communication from the Superintendent of the Penitentiary that the term of said sentence from the circumstances and evidence of Extenuating Clemency

Now Therefore I F R Lubbock Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same hereby pardon the said Wiley Bruton from the aforesaid sentence conferring him to the Penitentiary and the Superintendent thereof, or other persons concerning him in charge with or custody of the same; leaving the punishment and costs heretofore, in force and effect against the said defendant as same have been granted.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State at office in the City of Austin this Fifth Day of December A.D 1863, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty eighth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor

A. Bledsoe
Secretary of State

State Department
Austin Nov^r 2^d 1868

To the Hon^r
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
Sir

In compliance with the Act of the last Legislature, the returns of election for Governor and Lt Governor were opened by the Secretary of State in presence of His Excellency the Governor or Attorney General, as they were received, and the annexed tabular result entered on a table kept for that purpose.

The Returns and Tables are herewith delivered to you.

It will be seen from the Tables that there were no returns from any of the Counties of the 11th Senatorial District entered on the Tables. Returns from Several of the Counties had been received, and from Several of the Counties informal returns were made by the Clerks of Counties. These returns were addressed to the Secretary of State. They were not entered on the Tables and were handed to the Secretary, but are herewith appended as part of this report.

The Secretary used all proper efforts to obtain correct returns from all the Counties, but in the defaulting cases the Clerks of Counties were referred to, as will appear.

Respectfully,
E. J. Davis,
Secretary of State

Election Returns for Governor and Lieut. Governor

Counties	For Governor			For Lieutenant Governor				
	Peraleta Murrah	Thomas J Chambers	Scattering	F S Stockdale	S H Darden	A. M. Gentry	D W Kilgore	Scattering.
Anderson	229	211	12	147	17	97	221	0
Angelina	000	000	00	00	00	00	00	0
Atascosa	40	3	00	13	20	4	0	0
Austin	274	386		116	254	236	26	0
Bandera	21	9	6	34	1	2	0	0
Bastrop	220	169	0	59	148	42	119	0
Bee	40	24	0	21	31	6	7	0
Bell	172	131	0	197	53	8	10	0
Bexar	450	217	6	469	131	62	6	0
Blanco	72	44	0	20	67	0	0	0
Basque	45	68	0	58	2	17	31	0
Bowie	50	80	12	38	91	1	1	0
Brazoria	278	108	00	170	29	103	24	0
Brazos	123	37	00	67	46	14	21	0
Brown	38	14	00	00	00	00	00	0
Burleson	179	116	00	163	63	33	23	0
Burnet	51	35	00	42	63	1	2	0
Caldwell	101	69	0	44	115	9	9	0
Calhoun	322	72	0	71	255	28	15	0
Cameron	76	45	4	100	1	0	5	0
Chambers	55	31	0	28	26	6	21	0
Cherokee	260	329	0	113	7	316	144	0
Clay	10	9	0	00	0	00	00	0
Collin	268	195	0	245	10	37	28	0
Colorado	198	62	0	68	188	21	18	0
Comal	16	101	11	54	21	52	0	0
Comanche	12	27	9	42	1	0	0	0
Cooke	196	14	1	170	9	2	1	2
Coryell	98	58	2	53	51	12	1	0
Cullas	332	213	3	235	179	60	16	0
Davis	104	173	19	111	139	22	6	0
Denton	224	94	16	232	7	10	5	0
De Witt	163	43	00	55	132	17	9	0
Ellis	221	78	00	190	26	19	41	0
Erath	42	75	00	61	0	35	0	0
Falls	45	80	00	39	2	16	45	0
Fannin	353	180	24	100	163	134	38	0
Fayette	272	261	00	204	147	96	41	0
Fort Bend	203	21	00	113	49	18	31	0
Freestone	113	79	12	63	22	06	62	0
Galveston	676	417	00	169	418	376	67	0
Gillespie	68	213	1	97	48	123	00	0
Goliad	342	147	00	62	443	42	50	0
Gonzales	229	146	00	21	370	3	5	0

Election Returns for Governor and Lieut. Governor

County	For Governor			For Lieut. Governor				
	Bramlette	Hurst	Scattering	Fletcher	Stephens	Allen	Pirtle	Scattering
	Democratic	Union		Democratic	Union	Democratic	Republican	
Adair	1183	1294	0	1275	1210	1200	6	0
Allen	911	2...	0	1...	...	...	14...	0
Anderson	2...	...	2	...	1...	1	12	0
Ballard	102...	208	1	20...	9...	...	1...	0
Barren	132	243	109	20...	...	1...	...	...
Bath	...	...	0	2...	...	1...	15...	...
Bell	100	...	5...	...	...	...	19	...
Boone	18...	0	01	1	...	...	...	...
Bourbon	1...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Boyd	1...	2...	...	...	1...	1	3	...
Boyle	206	...	...	1...	...	...	2...	0
Bracken	4...	239	1	1...	15	6	1	0
Breathitt	30	10	3	...	0	...	...	0
Breckinridge	0	...	0	0	5	0	3	0
Bullitt	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butler	14	...	1	2...	...	6...	5...	0
Caldwell	19...	21	1	...	...	6...	5...	0
Calloway	90	54	0	...	...	...	3...	0
Campbell	99	1	0	12	...	...	0	0
Carlisle	1...	3...	4...	11...	...	1...	1	0
Carroll	40	1...	0	35	16	2	0	0
Carter	23	7...	0	2...	4...	1	0	0
Casey	2...	136	0	2...	1...	...	1	1
Christian	241	1...	23	8...	1...	6	3...	0
Clark	1...	15...	2	6...	...	15	1...	0
Clay	74	30	0	32	16	2	3...	0
Clinton	121	7...	0	4...	13	1...	1...	0
Crittenden	...	1	0	2...	3...	2...	0	0
Cumberland	1...	7...	0	11...	1	2...	5...	0
Daviess	...	14	0	4...	0	0	9...	0
Edmonson	00	00	0	0...	0...	0...	0	0
Elliott	168	1...	0	1...	0...	0...	1...	0
Estill	00	0...	0	0...	0...	0...	0...	0
Fayette	71	21	0	5...	1...	0...	0...	0
Fleming	96	1...	18	3...	124	1...	1	0
Floyd	2...	42	0	2...	41	0...	0	0
Franklin	129	233	0	15...	3...	1...	3...	0
Gallatin	40	91	3	3...	3...	2	0	0
Garrard	180	8...	0	12...	3...	3...	9...	0
Grayson	177	16...	11	1...	2...	6...	6...	0
Green	196	90	2	11...	93	1...	3...	0
Greenup	3...	3...	0	66	2	0	1...	0

August 3rd A.D. 1863.

Counties	For Governor.			For Lieutenant Governor				
	Pendleton Murrah	Thos J Chambers	Scattering	Fletcher Stockdale	Stephen H Darden	A Nye Gentry	P.W. Alcott	Scattering
Aransas	367	64	00	162	164	29	5	0
Orange	75	5	00	12	17	16	25	0
Palo Pinto	16	1	18	32	4	0	0	0
Panola	138	125	49	191	9	56	13	0
Parker	218	108	1	138	48	86	4	0
Polk	187	62	0	31	7	1	214	0
Potter Kinney	189	350	0	177	62	215	1	0
Refugio	75	35	0	21	85	2	0	0
Robertson	214	36	0	150	14	32	44	0
Rusk	284	400	26	389	27	236	20	0
Sabine	94	19	12	72	29	7	17	0
San Augustine	83	55	2	45	22	12	48	0
San Jacinto	56	12	00	33	31	1	2	0
San Saba	58	42	10	21	34	0	42	0
Shelby	71	78	13	82	3	72	18	0
Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Starr	28	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Tarrant	214	127	32	209	56	55	15	0
Titus	25	256	10	89	200	11	4	0
Travis	342	368	4	101	443	42	53	0
Trinity	98	67	0	30	3	5	125	0
Tyler	149	45	0	14	3	1	158	0
Upshur	129	144	176	212	72	52	36	0
Uvalde	26	9	00	28	9	0	0	0
Van Zandt	70	12	40	93	6	5	5	0
Victoria	164	29	0	28	152	4	1	0
Walker	243	159	0	73	8	6	307	0
Washington	414	318	0	372	134	63	116	0
Webb	185	0	0	185	0	1	0	0
Wharton	121	68	0	55	46	4	21	0
Williamson	116	241	0	81	113	11	43	0
Wilson	70	30	0	53	35	0	5	0
Wise	26	162	3	22	129	2	0	0
Young	00	00	0	00	00	0	0	0
Zapata	24	18	13	44	00	0	0	0
Zavalla	00	00	00	00	00	0	0	0
Total	17511	12455	1079	11152	8083	4490	4163	3
Unofficial								
Angelina	53	104	00	36	12	27	57	0
Clack	14	49	00	1	00	70	00	0
Mclennon	19	15	00	66	19	00	00	0
Smith	168	212	341	463	19	50	69	0
Wood	152	108	70	204	21	8	27	1
Total Grand Total	406 / 17916	548 / 13003	411 / 1490	776 / 11928	131 / 8214	155 / 4625	153 / 4216	1 / 4

Valedictory

Gov. F. R. Lubbock

Delivered, November 5th 1863

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,
Ladies, and you, my Fellow-Citizens:

Two years ago, called by the partiality and suffrages of the people of Texas, I upon this stand and in this building in presence of Almighty God, assumed to discharge the important duties incumbent on me as the Chief Executive of the noble, chivalrous, and patriotic State of Texas in accordance with their mandates, and in obedience to the Constitution and Laws I am here to day to surrender those trusts into the hands of the people and of the distinguished Citizen who is entitled to assume them. In this crisis we may esteem ourselves fortunate in being thus peaceably permitted to assemble and witness our State Government performing its usual functions without the fear of interruption from the rebellion Davis and his Hessian soldiery.

On that occasion I swore to "faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Governor according to the best of my skill and ability agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas and also to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America so far as the State of Texas shall remain a Member of that Confederacy"

In strict compliance with that obligation I have studiously endeavored to discharge every duty incumbent on me — that I have acted faithfully and impartially I know full well. In the troublous times that have encompassed us since my elevation to office I could scarce hope to conduct the affairs of a State like ours so extensive in territory, so diversified in interests, with an exposed frontier extending from Red River to the Rio Grande, with such skill and ability as to give universal and entire satisfaction. While I have earnestly sought to discharge all the duties imposed on me as the Chief Magistrate of the State, I most freely admit that the great war in which we are involved has engaged the most of my attention and energy. On entering upon the duties of my office, I was fully impressed with the many responsibilities I was assuming. I felt satisfied the war would be prosecuted by our enemies with all the fiendish barbarity they have shown themselves so capable of inflicting upon a people so superior to them in all that constitutes manly virtue and chivalry. I was convinced that no means would be left untried to reduce the people of the Southern States to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their Yankee taskmasters, and that, failing in all else, they would seek finally, to raise a Servile war in our midst with the hope of ultimately subjugating or annihilating us. I have not been mistaken; and as to-day every City, town

village and farmyard is not red with the blood of our women and children shed by our servile population, it is not because our more than savage and despicable foes have not desired and attempted to accomplish it. The evidences of their hellish designs they have themselves unblushingly proclaimed to an indignant world.

The skill and bravery of our Generals, the energy and heroism of our men, have, thus far, baffled the fiendish purpose. Today our cause looks brighter than it has for many months past. Be- every attempt of the enemy to penetrate our State, he has been signally repulsed. The invincible Army of Rosencranz, as- vauntingly termed by a boastful Press, has met with a despa- ring and disastrous overthrow, while the Army of Meade is reduced to a painful defensive for the protection of the Northern Capital. Our gallant little Corps in Louisiana, chiefly composed of Texans, harrasses him continually. Charleston the "Doomed City" still defiantly answers the thunder of his guns foot for foot her citizens evincing a determination to bury themselves in her ruins rather than yield. Our Armies are strong in excellent condition, well fed and clothed. We are daily im- proving in the production of supplies at home for the use of our people and Army; munitions of war in abundance are being manufactured within the Confederacy; our people are daily rising equal to the emergency of the times and becoming more self reli- ant and defiant. A spirit of resistance is seizing hold of the- very enemy and all that will ultimately place every man- able to bear arms in the service of the Country. They are schooling themselves to believe that nothing can be valuable to them, or be worth living for, until our independence is secured. The noble women- hood of our country are ever in advance of the men. They are- imbued with the conviction that subjugation would leave them- the slaves of the most miserable and cowardly task masters- that they would be forced into a Society with a people whom- from their cowardly and brutal atrocities, they have learned to hate and despise.

Hence they are prepared to make every sacrifice on the- altar of freedom. Hence it is that their wealth is freely lavished that we find them in the cities and towns as well as by the roadside ministering with tender and devoted care- and assiduity to the necessities of the sick and wounded- soldier. That we behold them morning, noon and night, Rising, knit- ting, weaving and chiming for the "brave soldier boys" - finally, they give up to their struggling Country their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and lovers, fine fearing to be, orphans, widowed and broth- less, to see their Country overrun and reduced by a people- as demoralized, infidel and barbarous as the Northern foes.

With such determination animating our people we have nothing to fear. I presume the most men of the South feel as I do. I knew that secession was a necessity forced upon the South, that her freedom might be preserved; and in a fitting to bring about that measure, I felt that as a good and true man.

I from that day belonged to my country & that whatever adversities might follow that state as an honest man and a patriot. I should bear them without a murmur— that all I possessed of abilities, energy, time, property, aye: life itself, all belonged to the Country. And when called for must be laid upon the altar of freedom: & resolved that whilst this war lasted, all private interests should be abandoned. and that it would be a fraud upon the people, and a crime against our sacred cause to neglect public duties in the pursuit of private aggrandizement.

I believe there are many who did not vote for secession who came to the same conclusion as soon as that remedy was adopted - they have entered the Army and done as well gallant service. and thousands of this class have sealed their devotion to their Country with their blood

It is the sacred duty of all whether in power or out to their form or position, to rally around the standard of their Country. If there be anyone in our midst who did not believe it was his duty to aid the old Government in every constitutional way for the restoration of peace & harmony with our enemies & Gods name have I not done so from among us and take up their arms with their brothers in arms and fathers & give peace & happiness to their former Homes! such characters among us are a curse & a source of danger to our noble cause that every true patriot should frown upon & denounce, and must unite for a speedy & honorable termination of the war. My hearts desire is to see peace restored to our country as much as any & to the magnitude of the conflict in which we are engaged I must claim for it that among their motives for — their gratuitous aid — to ensure success. I am glad to know that every man who from any cause are kept out of the Army, to be in prison but the conviction that it is their duty to be there rather than be sustain our men in the field, and to see that they are furnished with every thing necessary for their efficiency and comfort. I must them to see that the families of those in service are well cared and provided for. The families of our brave dependents should be treated as the children of those at home and no cause should be given their Natural supporters to feel that they are neglected. So this and our brave men will battle on to the last. We must bear in mind that our army is not composed of mercinaries, that it is not an army of imported Hessians but that, as I have said on former occasions they Constitute a vast majority of our best patriotic and christian citizens— men who could not be kept from home a day after a discharge should be granted them— men who would rush to their families, properties and friends— these are the men who fill the ranks of our Armies. I am not afraid of a free Constituted— they will neither permit an enemy to overrun and subdue us, if properly disciplined, nor will they tyranize over, or abuse their own people, their own kith and kin. They are an army of citizens. — Soldiers. who flew to arms, to maintain, not to suppress the liberties of the Confederacy.

I am well aware there are those and some of them good and sensible men, who believe that during my administration I have been to much disposed to favor the Army and the military authorities. and they

have objected to some of the measures recommended by me for sustaining the army and the families of those on service. I give to those persons every credit for honesty of purpose, conscientiousness &c. I claim the same myself. As I have said, before, I have long since risen up to the magnitude of the contest in which we are involved. I believe that War, War, War! should be our all absorbing business until we have conquered our independence; and while I would confine myself, and wish to see all in authority keep themselves within the limits of the Constitution I would have Legislators, Governors, Judges and people feel that it is imperitive on them to make laws and execute them, whereby that constitution, our property our freedom will be preserved.

I have felt that it was no time "to fiddle while Rome was burning". I have felt that it was no time to be over punctilious, letting the cause of the Country perhaps suffer whilst discussing points of military usage or etiquette.

When I entered upon the discharge of my duties, I determined to cherish, foster and aid the Confederate Government in the prosecution of this war in every way I could legitimately. I knew the people desired it - the Legislature so indicated. I resolved it should never be said that I held back men or means as long as I could control and furnish either in aid of the war. I am proud of the conviction that during my administration, I have furnished more men than have been called for. In doing so, I have pursued but one policy. I determined at the outset I would keep on foot no State Army if it could be avoided with safety to the Country. Time has demonstrated its wisdom. Persons may differ with me on this point, but it is certain that, had I not exactly pursued this course in transferring the men as rapidly as organized to Confederate service, today our State debt would have been encreased millions of dollars, without conferring any substantial benifit but burdening our citizens with heavy and increased taxation.

Texas may well be proud of the number of men she has furnished to carry on this struggle. She has cause, too, to congratulate herself on the mighty resources within her reach.

We have many more men that we can furnish. We have thousands of aged and patriotic and boys men organizing over the State who, if the time must come, will cause the Yankee invader to rue the day he polluted our soil with his hostile tread.

Texas in this war had a war like name to sustain. When numbering about 250,000 souls she won for her independence from a nation whose population was 7,000,000 and then as now, the civilized world enlisted against her in consequence of the slavery clause in her Constitution. Her sons fought most valiantly in the Mexican war. Much was expected of her in this struggle for Southern independence - thank God she has not disappointed the most sanguine expectations of her own people, or those of her Sister States! I well recollect that in addressing the people of New Orleans at Odd Fellows Hall, urging the secession of the State of Louisiana, I pledged my honor that Texas, roused aside and should coercion be attempted, she would in a short time furnish 25,000 fighting men to meet the armies of Lincoln. An old Texan

who heard my speech remarked that I had overrated our strength, and counted without my host. Who was right, he or I? Texas has furnished in this war 40,000 men; she will furnish many thousands more.

Gentlemen of the Legislature: The people will look to you for passage of such laws as will secure to them the greatest good. They will expect you to aid in carrying on this war, and to provide the means for sustaining the State Government. This I know you will do. Let me urge upon you to place every man at home into military service; to do away with all exemptions, and the power to furnish substitutes under the militia laws, and pass a joint resolution requesting Congress to do the same thing.

Pass a law punishing desertion more severely and those encouraging desertion or harboring deserters; suppress distilleries, one of the greatest curses now in the States; force all aliens to serve on her defense, or to leave the country; punish all disloyal men; confiscate the property of all who leave the Country to avoid participating in the present struggle, and deny them the privilege of ever returning. Limit the rates of profits on merchandize and the price of articles of prime necessity; impress the goods of speculators, monopolizers, and engrossers, when needed for public purposes and the support of soldiers' families. Do these things and a few more of the same character, and you will be received with opened arms by the Army, and the good and true men of the Country.

Ladies! It is a mark of supererogation on my part to say one word to you on the subject of your duties in this war. You have, upon all and every occasion, by your zeal, devotion and activity evinced your patriotic determination to stand by the Country. I know you will continue to do so. Charity, humanity, affection and love, are the prominent characteristics of female character. See that you bestow not either unworthily. Continue to frown upon the man who, in this great emergency, is wanting in patriotism. You must treat with scorn and contempt, even though he be your relative or suitor, he who now, in our day of peril, shirks the service of his Country. You must practice economy in your households; banish superfluities and luxuries while the war continues. Continue as you have so nobly heretofore done, to encourage the war, to nurse the sick and wounded, to yield those most dear to your Country's Cause; and, finally, should you hear any of our men complain that the range of their guns or the blades of their swords are too short to compete with those of the enemy, say to them in the language of the Spartan mother, "Shorten your distance!" By so acting, your influence will cause every man, possessed of the least spark of pride and honor, to seek the enemy before he reaches your doors, and save you from the horrible scenes enacted by our brutal foe wherever he has succeeded in occupying our territory.

Fellow Citizens! Much depends upon your action! Let me urge upon you, one and all, in addition to the many services you have already taken, to stand by your Country, that you to-day renew them. Let each and every one within the bound

consider this war as his own. Regard your time, your means, your life, all as the property of the great cause in which we are engaged. Resolve never to be satisfied unless you are doing something to aid in rolling on the tide of revolution until our enemies are submerged. Let us set an example of patriotism to those around us, loosing no opportunity of benefiting and encouraging those who are in the field battling for our cause. Let us try by example to bring back the erring brother who falters in this time of his Country's peril. At the same time let us treat as enemies the miserable extortioner, the depreciator of our currency, and the disloyal. Those who are not with us are against us! In a word, let us live only for our Country until our enemies are forced to acknowledge us as a free and independent people.

In conclusion permit me to say, that in surrendering the trusts confided to me by the people, I can do no less than publicly acknowledge the gratification I have experienced in being so honored. To those who have supported and sustained me, I feel under lasting obligations; and I say to them with confidence, that I know of no reason that they should regret having done so. I believe my record as an Officer will in the main be sustained and appreciated by the masses of the State.

To those who have seen proper to differ with me, I can only say it was their privelege. They will in time do me ample justice.

In severing my intercourse with those around me at the Capital, I do so with many pangs of regret. I have been most ably and zealously assisted by those with whom I have been called to act in concert. From every officer and employee of the Government I have received marks of attention and kindness.

I also bear cheerful testimony to the business capacity and industry of the various State officers and employees. Although they have been in receipt of a much depreciated currency, totally inadequate to a proper support of themselves and families, they have performed their several duties with alacrity and without a murmur.

Although I experience no regret in retiring from a position so full of responsibility and anxiety again to enter the walks of private life. I can but admit that I do regret to give up the many pleasant associations connected with my temporary sojourn at the Capital. With all the cares and responsibilities resting upon me, my time has been agreeably spent. Kindness has never been more universally extended in any place or in any community, than has been bestowed upon me and mine by the people of Austin, so long as memory lasts, the friendships, attatchments, and associations formed here, will cling to me and mine with pride and pleasure, and in my future life. I shall endeavor so to carry myself, in whatever position I may be placed, as never to forfeit the friendship and esteem of those who have so confided in ... and treated me.

In retiring from office with more substantial benefit than even the approving smiles of my constituents could confer I retire with the consciousness of having faithfully

heretofore, and sincerely request my colleagues.

Peace and prosperity with the determination to Continue in the Service of my Country until the independence and happiness of America shall appear on a firmer and more permanent foundation, and the Temple of Peace and Concord established in the land.

Gentlemen of the Legislature - Ladies and fellow-citizens. I thank you for your patient and kind attention. May God smile upon and bless you all. Rally round and support the flag as We, that our Country needs you in this mighty struggle. and that to her cause you will devote yourselves until Her freedom is Secured

Signed J. K. Polk